

# THE GOLDEN GUIDE TO WORLD GEOGRAPHY



"A" GROUP

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THE GOLDEN GUIDE TO  
**WORLD GEOGRAPHY**  
(A GROUP)  
[For the use of IV, V & VI Forms]

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## PREFACE

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This book is placed in the hands of the high school students not to serve as a text-book; it cannot be said to be a proper substitute for it; but it is indeed a safe and sure guide to the study of Geography as it contains exhaustive questions with answers whose chief merits are brevity and accuracy.

Some of the special merits of the book may be briefly indicated. The questions are exhaustive, based on every item of the syllabus; they are carefully selected and arranged according to the new type series. As map work plays an important part in the study of Geography, this aspect has received the most careful attention at the hands of the publishers.

The inclusion of an exhaustive number of maps for each of the continents is the great merit of this book. The blocks have been prepared with great care at much cost, since the map question in the geography paper carries more than 30% of the marks.

The author's aim in preparing a book with these merits and placing it in the hands of the student public is to afford all possible help to the students.

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# GEOGRAPHY

Syllabus issued by the Department  
Under the 1929 Scheme.

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## I—SOUTHERN CONTINENTS.

### AUSTRALIA.

1. Relief and Rivers of Australia.
2. Climate of Australia. The seasonal distribution of temperature and rainfall.
3. Vegetation and animals; relation between rainfall and natural vegetation regions of Australia; peculiarity of its animal life.
4. Life and work of the people with special reference to (a) East Coast Region, (b) Murray-Darling Basin, (c) Mediterranean regions of West Australia and Victoria.
5. Favourable position for trading with lands around the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

### AFRICA.

6. Structure—effect upon the coastline, rivers and lakes of Africa, relief and drainage.
7. Climate and vegetation of Africa; apparent seasonal migration of the sun and the duplication of climatic and vegetation belts North and South of the Equator.
8. Chief Natural Regions of Africa.
9. Peoples of Africa.
10. Trade routes of the Indian Ocean.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

11. Structure and relief; rivers.
12. Climate and vegetation of South America; the effect of a mountain barrier, of a cold current and of altitude upon rainfall and temperature; Andean Zones.
13. Peoples and States of South America; the importance of minerals in the past and present development of the continent.
14. Temperate countries of South America—Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.
15. Tropical countries of South America—Brazil—the world's chief storehouse of tropical products.
16. Revision of the three southern Continents.

## II—NORTH AMERICA

1. Structure and relief; the work of rivers as illustrated on a large scale by the Colorado and Mississippi and as seen by actual observation of local streams.

2. Climate and vegetation; factors that modify climate as evidenced in North America; natural regions of North America.

3. Population and political divisions; immigration.

### 4. UNITED STATES:—

(a) North-eastern industrial and commercial region.

(b) South-eastern plantation region.

(c) Central farming region.

(d) The basins and mining regions of the Rockies.

(e) Pacific shorelands—fruit, grain, timber and minerals.

### 5. DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND:—

(a) Eastern Canada—agriculture, dairying, timber, fisheries, mining and manufacture.

(b) Prairie provinces.

(c) British Columbia.

### 6. Mexico, Central America and West Indies.

7. Transport and communications of North America and important links in round the world routes.

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1. Surface, relief and rivers of Eurasia.

2. Climate of Eurasia; the major climatic regions, comparison of temperature; conditions on east and west margins; effect of latitude and distance from the sea on range of temperature, causes of monsoons and their effect on climate of South-east Eurasia.

3. British Isles; relief; influence of the sea and climate upon the life and activities of the people; fisheries and farming; the chief industrial regions and their outlets.

4. Western Mainland of Europe—France—agriculture and industry; position of Paris and Marseilles, Belgium—plain of Flanders and the Sambre-Meuse Valley, Holland—a delta land reclaimed from the sea; its colonies and sea trade. Denmark—co-operative dairy farming. Germany—plain and plateau, forestry and development of special industries; industries of the Ruhr and Saxon coalfields.

5. Baltic Region—the new border states; Scandinavia peninsula—forestry and woodwork of Sweden.

6. Central Highlands of Europe; Czecho-Slovakia—its minerals and industries; agriculture of the Mid-Danubian plain. Alpine region—development of hydro-electric power and effect on industrial development.
7. Mediterranean region—influence of climate on plant adaptation and fruit culture. Spain—its mineral wealth but lack of coal. Italy—alluvial plain of Lombardy and its industrial development—peninsular Italy.
8. South-western lands of Asia—region of plateau and deserts with one important alluvial plain; its historical importance as a highway.
9. Central and Northern Eurasia—rich wheat and pasture lands of Rumanian and Russian plains—desert conditions of the Aral Sea Basin; tundra, taiga and steppe of Siberian plain, contrast development of this region with similar region in North America.
10. China—her dependencies. Effect of climate and relief upon occupations and industries.
11. Japan. A mountainous country, yet productive; agricultural, mineral and industrial development—importance of Korea.
12. South-east Asia and the East Indies.
13. Position, relief, soils and minerals of India and Burma.
14. Climate of India; her chief climatic regions; means of irrigation.
15. Vegetation and animal life of India.
16. Peoples of the Indian Empire.
17. Survey of the Provinces and States—
  - (a) Mountain States
  - (b) Great Plain.
  - (c) Plateau states and provinces.
  - (d) Madras.
  - (e) Bombay.
18. Occupations and industries of India.
19. Trade, transport and seaports.
20. Ceylon.

#### IV—THE WORLD.

- I. Studies in climate—size and shape of the earth—movements of the earth, day and night, the seasons, annual and seasonal distribution of temperature, pressure winds and rainfall, ocean currents, natural vegetation.

- 2. Regions of the world—**
- (1) Tundra and Ice-cap.
  - (2) The Cold Forests.
  - (3) Broad-leaved Forests.
  - (4) Temperate grasslands.
  - (5) Mediterranean Lands.
  - (6) Desert Lands.
  - (7) Equatorial forests and tropical grasslands.
  - (8) Monsoon Lands.
  - (9) Islands of the Pacific.
  - (10) High mountain and plateau.
  - (11) Industrial Regions of Europe.
  - (12) Industrial Regions of North America.
  - (13) Regions of the Empire.

**NOTE:**—The following items have been either omitted or modified under the temporary regulations for the public examination, 1937. Pupils appearing for 1938 and 1939 Examinations have to study the portion indicated in the syllabus printed above.

**Australia:**— "The seasonal distribution of temperature and rainfall." "Relation between rainfall and natural vegetation regions of Australia; peculiarity of its animal life." "Favourable position for trading with lands around the Pacific and Indian Oceans."

**Africa:**— "Apparent seasonal migration of the sea." "Peoples of Africa." "Trade routes of the Indian Ocean."

**South America:**— "The effect of a mountain barrier, of a cold current and of altitude upon rainfall and temperature." "The importance of minerals in the past and present development of the continent."

**North America:**— "The work of rivers as illustrated on a large scale by the Colorado and the Mississippi and as seen by actual observation of local streams." "Factors that modify climate as evidenced in North America."

**Eurasia:**— "Comparison of temperature conditions on east and west margins; effect of latitude and distance from the sea on range of temperature; causes of monsoons and their effect on climate of South-eastern Eurasia." "The new border-states." "Desert conditions of the Aral Sea basin; tundra, taiga and steppes of Siberian plain; contrast development of this region with the similar region in North America." Dependencies of China.

**Part IV The World:**— is completely omitted.

**India** in the 1939 syllabus is substituted by India according to the 1934 syllabus as revision work in Form IV, as the latter has already been done in Form IV in 1934–1935.

(The omissions noted above give very substantial relief, tending to lighten the syllabus considerably. Part IV is omitted to give relief in the third term in the sixth form.)

**World Regions:**— (part II of 1934 syllabus) is also omitted and should not be examined upon as most schools had not adjusted themselves to the new syllabus and could not cover beyond "India" in that syllabus, especially as the pupils had no text-book syllabus during the year.

# **THE GOLDEN GUIDE TO 'A' GEOGRAPHY**

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## **AUSTRALIA**

**1. What does the term Australia mean ?**

It means Southern land.

**2. What is Australasia ?**

Australia and New Zealand are together called Australasia.

**3. Between what latitudes does the continent lie ?**

Between 10°S. and 42° S.

**4. Between what meridians does it lie ?**

Between 110° E. and 153° E.

**5. Which is the smallest continent and the biggest island ?**

Australia.

**6. What is its area ?**

4 million square miles.

**7. What line of latitude bisects the continent ?**

The Tropic of Capricorn.

**8. Compare its position with that of India with reference to the Equator.**

Australia lies in very much the same latitude south of the Equator as India to the north of it.

**9. Why did Australia remain long unknown ?**

Because it is remote from the principal trade routes of the world.

**10. How is the coast line ?**

It is regular ie not broken.

**11. What other continents or countries have a similar coast line?**

Africa, South America and India.

**12. Name the chief inlets of Australia.**

North—Gulf of Carpentaria.

South—Spencer gulf; St. Vincent Gulf, and Port Philip—The great Australian Bight.

S. E.—Port Jackson—the harbour of Sydney.

**13. What is the great Barrier Reef?**

It is a coral reef extending about 1200 miles off the coast of Queensland. It is broken up in several places forming low islands. It serves as a good fishing ground, as the shore is calm.

**14. How is the Reef useful?**

Between the reef and the shore, the water is calm. This helps sea-traffic along the coast. This calm water makes a good fishing ground for pearls and turtles.

**15. (a) In a map of Australia, mark the relief of Australia.**



G. of. C = Gulf of Carpentaria; T. St = Torres Strait;  
C. Y = Cape York; C. Y. P = Cape York Peninsula;

B. B = Botany Bay; B. S = Bass Strait;  
 E. B = Encounter Bay; K. I = Kangaroo Island; St.  
 V. G = St. Vincent Gulf; S. G = Spencer Gulf; E P  
 Eyre Peninsula; G. A. B = Great Australian Bight; G.  
 B = Geographe Bay; S. B = Sharks Bay C. L = Cape  
 Londonderry. K. S = King Sound; M. I = Melville  
 Island.



*Reference :—*

**Rivers:**—R. V = River Victoria; R. F = River Fitzroy; R. A = River Ashburton; R. G = River Gascoyne; R. M = River Murchison; R. S = River Swan; R. F = River Finkie; C. C = Coopers Creek; R. L = River Lachlan; R. M = River Murrumbidgee.

**Mountains:**—Gt. D. R = Great Dividing Range; N. E. Ra = New England Range; L. Ra = Liverpool Range; B. Mts = Blue Mountains; A. A = Australian Alps; K = Mt. Kosciusko; L. R = Lofty Range; F. Ra = Flinders Range; Ga. R = Gawler Range; G. Ra = Grey Range; S. Ra = Selwyn Range; M. Ra = Macdonnel Range; D. Ra = Darling Range; R. D = River Diamantina.

**Lakes** - L. E = Lake Eyre, L. F = Lake Frome,  
 L. G = Lake Gardner, L. T = Lake Torrens, L. A =  
 Lake Amadeus.

(b) Of these three regions which is the most important? Why?

The Eastern Highland region is the most important, because it is the most developed part of Australia with a fertile coastal plain. It is the best watered region with a large variety of cereals.

16. Name some other coral Islands.

The Laccadives in the Arabian Sea.

17. Into how many physical divisions does the continent fall?

Into three - 1. The Eastern Highlands ? The Central Plains 3 The Western Plateau.

18. What is the peculiarity about the mountains in the East?

They are not real mountains. They are only the edge of a plateau sloping gradually from east to west.

19. What is the mountain called?

The Great Dividing Range.

20. What are the different names given to this range?

New England Range, Liverpool Range and Blue Mountains in New South Wales and Australian Alps in Victoria.

21. Why are they called the Dividing Range?

They form a water parting bet'ween the rivers flowing to the Pacific ocean and those flowing inland.

22. What are the highest peaks?

Towomba and Koocatuck in the Australian Alps.

23. Into how many parts is the central plain divided?

Into three portions by the Selwyn Range and the Grey Range (the coast a plain round the gulf of Carpentaria).

(2) region round Lake Eyre and (3) The Murray Darling basin.

**24. a. What is the Riverina?**

The riverine part of the central plains - the land watered by the numerous tributaries of the Murray.

**b. What is a rift valley? Where is it found in Australia?**

A rift valley is formed by the parallel cracking of the earth's crust and the sinking of the middle portion. The Lake Eyre and Spencer Gulf lie in a rift valley.

**25. What is the nature of the plain along the Southern Coast?**

It is an island tract of limestone.

Vegetation is poor and he soil porous.

**26. What is the nature of the western plateau?**

It is made up of ancient rocks. It is almost level. Rainfall is poor. In the centre are the Macdonnell and other ranges.

**27. Which is the best-watered part?**

The west coast. Many streams flow into the Pacific.

**28. What is the peculiarity about the east coast rivers?**

They are short and swift as the easterly slope is steep. They have falls which give the rivers power.

**29. (a) Which is the most important river system?**

*The Murray Darling.* The whole of the irrigated land in Australia is watered by the Murray and its tributaries.

**(b) Account for the absence of a good harbour at the mouth of the Murray.**

The river flows into a shallow lagoon shut off by a bar at its mouth.

**30. Is the river navigable?**

The Darling is navigable only in the rainy season. The Murray has a steadier flow. It is navigable for a great length of its course.

**31. How is the navigation defective?**

The river flows into a shallow lagoon and there is a sand bar at its mouth. This accounts for the absence of good harbours.

**32. Which is the centre of the inland drainage system?**

Lake Eyre.

**33. Name the rivers that flow into this lake.**

The Diamantina, Cooper Creek and Eyre's Creek.

**34. Name the other lakes.**

Lake Torrens, Lake Gairdner and Lake Amadeus.

**35. What is an artesian area in Australia?**

This is a well-drain area where water is found in the earth beneath which it has percolated so much that water can be taken from wells without referring to a great depth.

**36. Name the artesian areas in Australia.**

(a) From the gulf of Carpentaria to beyond the Darling.

1. The lower Murray basin.

2. The Nullarbor plain.

3. Western Australia.

**37. Draw a map to show the artesian basins.**

(see example, Stamp P. 1.)

**38. How is this water useful?**

It is easier for agriculture purposes as there is no trouble for stock raising and for domestic purposes.

**39. (a) Name some rivers in Western Australia.**

The Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Avon, Ashburton and Fitzroy. (See Map P. 1.)

(b) **What are the defects of the Murray Darling basin? How are they remedied?**

The chief defect are 1. The river beds often flooded and 2. Owing to failure of rain, there is drought.

The defects are remedied by 1. the construction of dams and reservoirs and 2. sinking of artesian wells.

## CLIMATE, RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE

**40. The climate is not much varied. Why?**

The three principal physical factors in determining the climate of Australia and the topic of Geography is studying the environment to help make the climate better.

**41. Draw maps to show the isotherms for January and July.**

Vertically - E. F.

**42. What are the winds that blow?**

The S.E. Trade winds sweep in from the N.E. All the year.

1. N.W. Monsoon in the N.E. (from June to May only, Nov to April)

2. The westerlies or the N.W. Anticyclonic breeze (May to October)

**43. Which part is dry?**

The central and the west being away from the S.E. Trade winds by the Great Dividing Range.

**44. Which is the Rain Shadow region?**

The central plain.

**45. Which parts receive the westerlies?**

1. The South West and the W. Pacific (Australia and New Zealand)

**46. The greater part of the western plateau is arid. Why?**

1. The Great Highlands cut off the influence of the sea from the land.

2. The land lies in the same latitude as the other great deserts of the world.

3. The air is less dense (lower pressure) = condensation.

4. The air is dry because it is one of high pressure.

**47. Which parts get rain throughout the year?**

1. The S.E. coast due to the S.E. Trade

2. Due to the Westerlies

**48. Which parts receive rain in winter?**

1. S. & W. of Western Australia.
2. South of Southern Australia.
3. Victoria.

There are Mediterranean regions.

**49. (a) Which parts get rain in summer?**

The North and the region round the Gulf of Carpentaria.

**(b) Which currents influence Australia?**

1. The warm N & SW. Monsoon Current flowing from N. & S. influences the E. shores.
2. The Cool West Australian Current flowing to N. influences the W. shores.

**(c) How does latitude influence the climate?**

The Tropic of Capricorn crosses the continent which makes the N. cold everywhere. It is hard to grow anything where warm.

**(d) The Great Dividing Range is a very important climatic barrier. Explain.**

It acts as the rain barrier. It traps and receives the rain in the E. & N. mountain peaks. It is a climate barrier. In the W. region it traps the rain and it is dry there.

**50. Name the climatic regions into which the continent can be divided.**

1. The North—Region of Rainy Islands.
2. The Tropic region—Hot, rainy, wet & dry of all other seasons except.
3. The summer Lusting region—Wet & Temperature Climate, rainfall mostly in Summer.
4. The Mediterranean Region—Wet & sunny summers and cool, wet winters.
5. The Arid Middle west—the summers, warm & winters.
6. Tasmania—warm summers and cool winters, rain all the year from westerly winds.

## VEGETATION

**51. Into how many vegetation regions can you divide Australia? Where are they?**

1. Tropical Forests in the North and N.E. (Banksia Forests & grasses of coastal areas with Melaleuca Bogs) are situated in one place.

2. Tropical grasslands - beyond the Tropical Forests in the inland, subtropical alluvial areas and swamps.

3. Sub-Tropical forests along the S. Coast, south of the Tropical Shrubland and in the areas where forests have been planted.

4. Cool Temperate Forests - extensive woods of Ash, Mountain Ash, Eucalyptus, Banksia, and other trees. Sub-Tropical fruits like apples, cherries, peaches and apricots.

5. Temperate Forests in the Murray Valley basin - wet pastures, wheat & cotton in dry parts, dairy cattle and sheep reared.

6. Semi-Arid Scrub - between the Great Dividing Range & South-eastern and Western deserts. Yellowish brown soil. The vine "Grevillea" is found.

7. Arid Desert Scrub - of sand dunes and salt flats. Little spring grass in the desert which is very dry.

Note the close connection between temperate and hot-temperate Vegetation.

**52. (a) To which family do the trees in Australia belong?**

They belong to the Rosaceae family.

**(b) What is the peculiarity of Australian trees?**

1. They grow to a great height.
2. They do not shed their leaves in autumn, but give off their barks.

**53. Give their characteristics.**

They are tall and straight and grow to a great height and are valued for their timber and oil, got from their leaves.

**54. Give the names of some of these trees**

The Jarrah and the Karri timber used for railway sleepers, for ship-building and for paving the streets.

**55. (a) What is the 'Mallee' scrub?**

Brush consisting of small kind of Eucalyptus found in Victoria.

**(b) Compare the vegetation of the N Coast and S. Coast**

The N. Coast - Mountain forest region growing tall trees. The S. Coast - Mediterranean region growing scrub.

**(c) What are the occupations of the Mediterranean region?**

Farming, fruit growing and preserving, oil refining, mining and wine making.

**ANIMALS****56. How are the native animals peculiar? Name some.**

They are different from those found elsewhere. They are found all over Australia in the better weather, only keeping away from cold regions like Tasmania.

Emu - the largest bird of Australia, about 6 ft. high, breast has red feathers with black spots.

**57. Give the names of some peculiar birds.**

Pink - the cockatoo (pink bird). Lyre bird having a wonderful tail.

**58. Why are these animals found here?**

Due to the isolated position of the continent for a very long time.

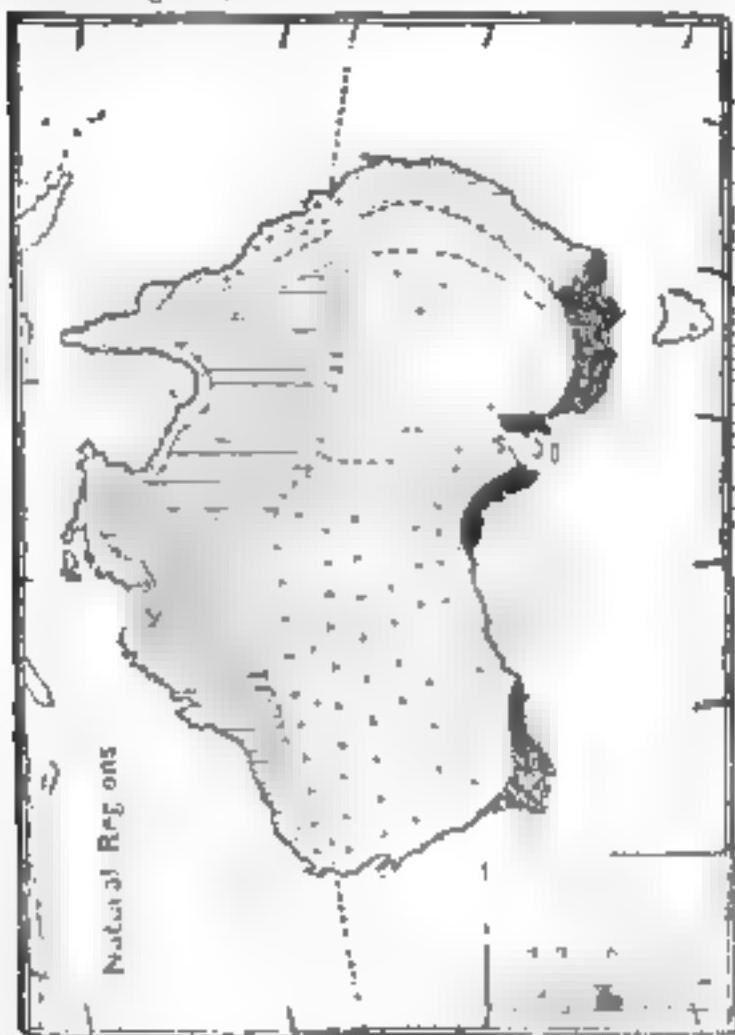
**59. What has become of them now?**

They are almost extinct.

**60. What animals have been introduced?**

Sheep, Cattle, Pigs and rabbits.

41. (a) Draw a map of Australia showing the chief natural regions.



**Reference**

Monsoon forest → 2. Savanna → 3. Desert and  
Semi-desert → 4. Steppes → 5. Mediterranean region

6. Warm Eastern Shoresands. 7. Cool Eastern Shoresands  
8. Monsoon rain forest.

### POPULATION

- (b) What is the population of Australia?

Nearly 8 million.

62. What do you know of the people?

The majority are about 80% The rest are British immigrants and their descendants.

63. Why is the continent thinly peopled?

1. It is a vast land with few habitable areas.
2. It is difficult to reach.
3. Large areas are deserts.
4. The Australian government has tried to keep Australia sparsely populated by giving a low rate of immigration.

64. (a) The population is unequally distributed. How?

Most people are concentrated in New South Wales and Victoria. They have the population of about 6,000,000.

- (b) Account for the great population of Victoria.

It is a very rich fertile basin bounded by the Grampians and the Murray and the Darling and pastoral wealth of the high lands.

65. Who lived in the land when the white men came?

They were called "Black fellows".

66. What do you know of their civilization?

They were savages and knew nothing of the use of metals or of written language. See map.

67. Where do they live now?

Some live in reserves land reserved for them to be left alone, others wander about in the wilds of the interior.

68. Who explored Australia and when?

A famous English sailor named Captain Cook, between 1770 and 1779.

**69 Who were the first colonists?**

A band of 730 convicts.

**70. What was the occupation of the early settlers?**

Farming.

**71. (a) When did the number of settlers increase?**

After 1851, when gold was discovered.

**(b) Name one metal and one animal that attracted outsiders into Australia.**

Gold and Sheep.

### GOVERNMENT

**72. What is the sort of government that Australia has?**

A Federation consisting of the six colonies and the Commonwealth of Australia.

**73. What is the capital of the Commonwealth?**

Cairns.

**74. Name the capitals of the various states.**

QUEENSLAND — BRISBANE

NEW SOUTH WALES — SYDNEY

VICTORIA — MELBOURNE

SOUTH AUSTRALIA — ADLADE

WEST AUSTRALIA — PERTH

TASMANIA — HOBART

SUPERIOR — SINGAPORE

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — PORT OF SPAIN

The Commonwealth is governed by a Commonwealth Government.

### LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE

**75. What are the chief occupations of the people? Where are these carried on?**

In South Africa — mining, agriculture, mining, sheep breeding, New Zealand — wool, dairy products.

2. Plants growing in the coastal area and in the tropical regions. In the latter regions rice & rice-growing is important. The cooler south, due to rainfall.

3. Fruits. Wheat is grown in the S.E. and S.W. parts of N.S.W. in Queensland and New South Wales.

#### 4. Farming

APPLES — TASMANIA

VINE — MURRAY REGIONS

ORANGES AND

LIMONS }

LAVENDER }

PINEAPPLE } — QUEENSLAND

#### 5. Mining

) — QUEENSLAND

GOLD West Australia, Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.

New South Wales, Lithgow, Lithgow and Bendigo in Victoria.

SILVER LEAD BROKEN HILL

) New South Wales (North and South of)

COAL QUEENSLAND Sydney

) — VICTORIA

TIN — TASMANIA AND QUEENSLAND

#### 6. Manufacturing

TEXTILES, TANNING, & NEW SOUTH WALES

SHIP BUILDING AND — VICTORIA

ENGINEERING, — VICTORIA

76. Why have not manufactures developed rapidly in Australia?

1. There is scarcity of labour
2. There are no markets near by
3. Cheap manufactured goods are got from the old industrial countries.

## THE EAST COAST REGION

77. Where does it lie?

Between the great Dividing Range and the sea.

**78. Into how many parts is it divided?**

Into 2 parts i.e. the Northern part—tropical and with a tropical climate and the southern part. The rest of New South Wales with a temperate peritropical climate.

**79. What are the products in the north?**

Maize, Sugar and Tropical fruits like banana, mango, and guava.

**80. What are the mining centres?**

Mount Morgan and Charters Towers. Copper Land and Tin are mined.

**81. Name two towns here.**

Townsville and Stockhampton—centres of a mining and pastoral district.

**82. Why is the southern part a very important region?**

It has rain all through the year. It is wetter. It is densely populated. Two of the five Australian cities are in this region.

**83. What is the chief crop here?**

Maize

**84. What are the chief occupations of the people?**

Agriculture + Cattle raising for dairy products  
3. Fruit-growing: lemons and oranges + Mining coal.  
5. Government op.

**85. What is the chief coal port?**

Newcastle.

**86. What is the capital of Queensland? How is it important?**

Brisbane—it has a good harbour. It runs up along it northwards to the pearl fisheries and westward to the rich mining and pastoral districts.

**86. (a) Why is Queensland economically backward?**

On account of the monotonous nature of the state.

**87 What is the capital of New South Wales?**

Sydney on Port Jackson, one of the largest and deepest harbours in the world. The Queen of the ocean is the other name for Sydney.

**THE MURRAY DARLING BASIN****88 Where does it lie?**

It lies to the west of the Great Dividing Range. It is the second largest basin in the west of the continent. It includes the river Murray and its tributaries up to the head of the sea.

**89 What kind of climate does it have?**

Warm temperate climate.

**90 What about its rainfall?**

It varies as we go west until desert conditions are reached at the south edge.

**91 What about its vegetation?**

It is the same as in the east of the continent growing well in the south.

In the north it is the same as in the sheep farm areas.

**92 How are the Sheep farmers called?**

Sheep farmers and wool workers living with the flocks are called Shepherds.

What are the chief difficulties of the sheep farmer?

The rabbits.

**94 How is drought overcome?**

By getting more water and by digging wells.

**95 How are rabbits destroyed?**

They are driven away by dogs of thirst.

What are the products of the Lower Murray basin?

Wool, wheat, rice, maize, beans, plums, peaches, figs and grapes.

97. Through what states does the Murray Darling flow?

To whom it may concern, We send our regards & best wishes.

- 9B. How do the states value the river?  
- - - - - and New South Wales training area  
S. Australia for irrigation.

99. What is the "Midterm"?

- John Murray and Son Ltd  
1900

- 100 What is the Wimmera district? The Wimmera of New South Wales had some 100 Miles was covered with vineyards and it produced a soft wine.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN REGIONS

- 10E** Name the Mediterranean regions in Australia.

- 102 What is the most important part of Western Australia?

- 103** In how many beats is this divided? What

- are they**      **the**      **the**      **the**      **the**      **the**      **the**

- Q4. Who is the other name given to this  
Peg or ?

- 105 V \_\_\_\_\_ trees grow in the forest region?

- THE FUTURE AND THE NEED**  
**FOR VITICULTURE INDUSTRY IS CARRIED ON HERE**

- 197 Why is the fruit belt? *What is the North American fruit belt?*

- Fig. 23 on the importance of Perch with the aid of a sketch map.

In East, west (the gold port), to Bunbury  
A town in a sea, and east to the great land.



**109.** (a) Mention 2 gold fields on the border of the desert

Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie

(b) Mention the chief products of Tasmania.

Pineapple, sugar beet, fruit, dairy produce

**110.** How is the inhabited part of West Australia separated from S. Australia?

By the sandstone table land called the Avondale plateau

**111.** Which are the thickly peopled parts of S. Australia?

The coastal regions and S. Australia and the Mediterranean regions.

**112.** How is the northern part?

It is dry

**113.** What is its capital?

Adelaide

**114.** What are the products?

Wool, cotton, wheat

**115.** Where is Port Augusta?

It is the second largest port of S. Australia (third largest of two countries)

**116.** Which is the smallest Australian state?

N.

**117.** Why is it densely peopled?

1. It has soil

2. It is plentiful

3. It is suitable for the growth of up to 30

4. It has a large number of industries

5. It is rich in minerals

**118.** Explain the major areas of Melbourne with a sketch map.

	1. Yarra	2. Yarra	3. Yarra	4. Yarra
West	Yarra	Yarra	Yarra	Yarra
and	Murray	Yarra	Yarra	Yarra

is the outlet for the products of the several nature regions.



#### COMMUNICATIONS AND TRADE

119. What are the chief means of communication?
1. Carriers round the coast carrying traffic

2. Railways.
3. Aeroplanes.
4. Motor Cars.

**120. Name two important lines.**

1. The trans continental line from Perth to Kalgoorlie, thence to Port Augusta, Spencer gulf and thence to the towns in Eastern Australia.

2. Another, from Port Augusta in the south to Port Darwin in the north right across the country. It has been taken as far as Oodnadatta and Alice Springs.

**121. Why is not a through-journey impossible?**

The railways in different states are not uniform in gauge.

**122. Why do most of the towns lie on the coast?**

1. The settlers are from other lands and they make the first settlements on the coast.

2. The coast lands are more fertile than the interior.

**123. What is the nature of the inland towns?**

They are trading centres or collecting centres for agricultural produce.

**124. What is the nature of the exports?**

They are food stuffs and raw materials. For Australia is a growing country a land of primary production.

**125. Give the exports in order of importance.**

Wool, wheat and flour, butter, hides, skins, gold and silver, other metals, beef and mutton.

**126. What are the chief imports?**

Motor cars, Cotton piece-goods, Machinery, Silk goods, Woolen goods, Paper things, Coconuts.

**127. What are the countries with which Australia trades?**

Great Britain, other countries of Western Europe, U.S.A. and Japan.

**128. Why is most of the trade carried on with Britain?**

It is on account of the political and personal connection.

between the two countries. Australia follows the Preferential Tariff system, as a result of which, imports from the British Empire are taxed less than goods from other countries.

**129. What is the distance from Melbourne to London?**

1,700 miles via Cape; 11,300 miles via Suez canal.

**130. What is the distance between America and Australia?**

Sydney to San Francisco—6,500 miles.

... in New York via Panama Canal 9,400 miles.

### NEW ZEALAND

**131. Between what latitudes does this lie?**

Between 34° S. and 41° S.

**132. What are the two islands that go to form New Zealand? What separates them?**

North Island and South Island. Cook Strait separates them.

**133. What winds blow here?**

The N.W. and S.E. Trade winds.

**134. What is the nature of the climate?**

Temperate equable climate.

**135. What is the vegetation here?**

Evergreen trees in settled parts, ferns, flowers and English plants.

**136. What are the industries?**

Pastoral work in the South Island; meat and wool are important in the North Island; dairy-farming is more important.

Fruit growing is both islands; pears and peaches are the chief fruits.

**137. Which is the longest tunnel in the British Empire?**

The alpine tunnel piercing the Southern Alps for nearly 5, miles.

**138. What are the chief exports?**

Wool, mutton, butter and cheese.

**Note**

1. True. The South Island has a fiorded coast-line (S. W.)

In the North Island, the mountains are in the east and the plain is in the west.

3. In the South Island, the mountains are on the west and the plain is to the east.

4. The plains here are called Canterbury Plains.

5. The occupations of the people are Sheep-rearing and meat-rising.

6. In the North Island cattle are reared for dairy products.

(139. Say whether the following statements are true or not. If true, write 'yes,' if not, write 'no.'

About 1000 miles to the east of Australia lies New Zealand. (Yes)

1. The Eastern Highlands of Australia are fold mountains. (No)

3. The most important river system in Australia is the Murray Darling. (Yes)

4. As the hottest month in Australia is June it is to the south of the Equator. (No)

5. The central plain is ribboned of trees by the Eastern Highways. (A rain shadow region) (Yes)

6. Tasmania lies to the south of the Westerlies and gets rain all seasons. (No)

7. The duck-billed platypus is half bird and half animal. (Yes)

8. The first settlers in Australia were convicts. (Yes)

9. The Tasmanians are now extinct. (Yes)

1. Tasmania is the plateau region of Australia. Shady oak, fir and sandal wood grow there. (Yes)

1. Dairy farming is more important than meat-making in the cooler states. (Yes)

12. Sydney Australia's greatest port is the capital of Queensland. (No)

13. The west coast of New Zealand has more rain than the East Coast. (Yes)

14. South Island leads in meat and wool production but North Island takes the first place for dairy farming. (Yes)

15. The River ~~pot~~ is a very important rice growing in the North Island. (Yes)

16. New Zealand lies in the same latitudes as South China. (No)

#### 140. Fill up the blanks:

1. The ~~eastern~~ part of the central plateau is called the—. (Riverina)

2. The 1—3 is a core structure 1000 miles long lying on the coast of—4. (Great Barrier 3. and 4. Queensland)

3. In summer the ——2 monsoon blows from off Taiwan Sea. (North to West)

4. The 1 scrub occurs in Victoria. 1 mulga

5. The most common tree of the Arid zone of Australia belongs to the—1—. (Eucalyptus 4. casuarina)

6. The 1st gold field in western Australia is—1 and 2—. (Kalgoorlie 2. Coolgardie)

7. — is the capital of the Australian Federal Government. (Canberra)

8. The agricultural lands are mainly along the eastern 1. and in the valleys of the eastern 2. 1. plateaus. 2. highlands

9. Queensland has such tropical fruits as the 1. 2. 3 and 4. 1. pine apple 2. mango 3. banana 4. guava

10. 1—2 is the harbour on which Sydney stands. 1. Port 2. Jackson

1. — has the best natural harbour in Queensland. (Brisbane)

2. British New Guinea or — as it is called is under the control of the Australian government. (Papua)

## AFRICA

### POSITION, SIZE, COASTLINE

**1/ What are the 4 points at which Africa touches Europe?**

1. The west part of Gibraltar 2. Sicily 3. Sardinia 4. The Strait of Gibraltar.

**2. Between what latitudes does it lie?**

37° N and 35° S

**3. Where does the Equator pass through?**

The Equator passes through the middle of the continent.

**4/ What is the area of the continent?**

11.7 million Sq. miles

**5. What is the nature of the coast line?**

It is irregular

**6. What is the nature of the islands in the Atlantic?**

They are volcanic in origin

**7. Where is Madagascar?**

It is a island to the S.E. of Africa, separated from the continent by the Mozambique Channel.

**8. Name the other islands.**

Mauritius is in the Indian Ocean. St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha are islands in the Atlantic.

**9. Why is the coast line useless?**

It is broken. It has no ports or harbours. Some parts are rocky and never reached by ships.

**10. What is the central meridian running through the continent?**

20° E Longitude.

**11. (a) What is the peculiarity about the situation of the continent?**

It extends symmetrically to about the same distance on either side of the Equator. The two Tropics pass through the continent.

**(b) Why is Africa called the dark continent?**

In the latter half of the 18th century much of the continent remained unknown. The great desert barrier of the Sahara, the rapids and falls in the rivers, the unbroken coastline, the absence of harbours, the swampy malaria coast - these made it difficult for explorers to get into the land.

### RELIEF AND RIVERS

**12. How is the structure of Africa?**

It is a great plateau with narrow coastal plains. The plateau is like the Deccan or West Australian plateau, it is higher to the south than to the north.

**13. What are the highland Regions?**

1. The Atlas Mountains are in the north.
2. The low plateau to the south of the Atlas.
3. The High plateau which is the southern portion of the continent. (See Relief Map P. 27)

**14. Are there lowland regions?**

Yes, here is a narrow coastal plain al. found.

**15. Write a note on the Atlas.**

I have six fold mountains. They are in three parts. All together 1. The Tell Atlas 2. the Great Atlas 3. the Southern Atlas.

**16. What is the Tell?**

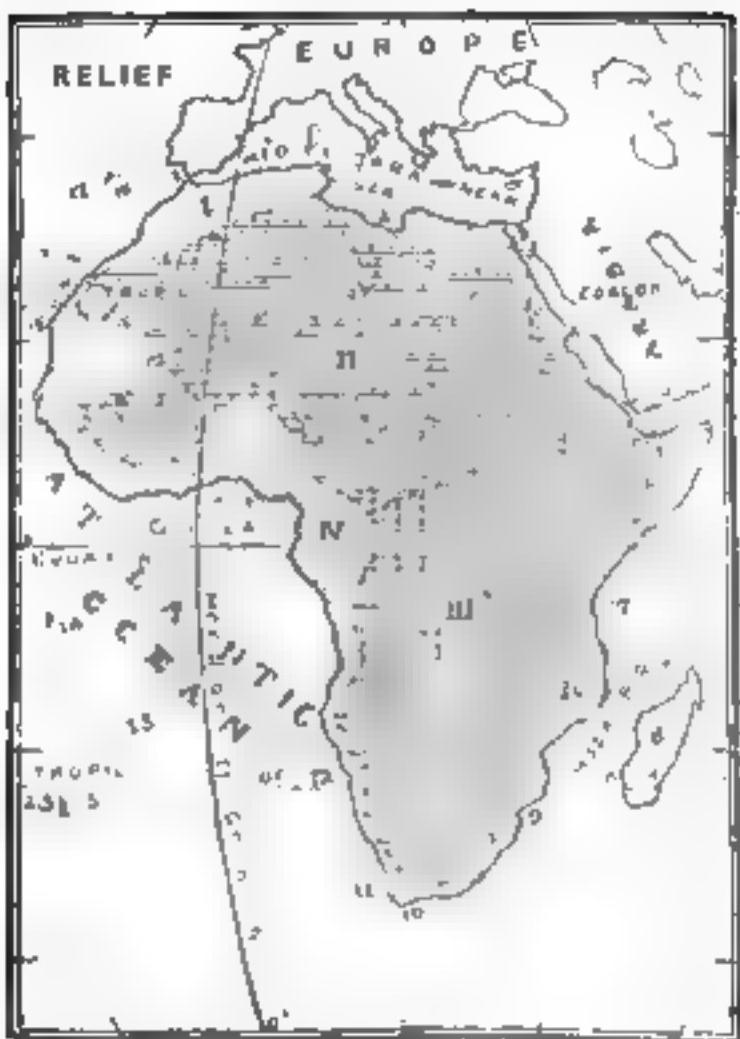
Between the Tell Atlas and the coast there is a fertile tract of hills and valleys. This is called the Tell. Vines and other fruits are grown here.

**17. What are Shotts?**

Between the Atlas ridges there is a plateau. It contains a number of salt lakes. These are called Shotts.

**18. Where is the low plateau? What does it consist of?**

It extends from the Atlantic coast to the Nile valley in the North. It consists of two deserts - the Sahara and the Libyan. The Tropic of Cancer lies in the centre.



#### Relief Regions.

Reference I = Atlas Region. II = The Low Plateau Region. III = The High Plateau Region  
IV = The Narrow Coastal Plain.

1. St. J. Gibraltar. 2. Gulf of Sydra. 3. Suez Canal.  
 4. Red Sea. 5. St. of Bab el Mandeb. 6. Gulf of Aden.  
 7. S. of Zanzibar. 8. Madagascar. 9. Delagon Bay.  
 10. Cape Agulhas. 11. Cape of Good Hope. 12. Walvis  
 Bay. 13. St. Helena. 14. Island of Ascension. 15. Cape  
 Verde Islands. 16. Canary Isles. 17. Madeira.

**19. Where are the off-shoots of the High plateau in the south?**

1. Running parallel to the Gulf of Guinea. 2. across the w. plain to the Liberi mountains. 3. through Abyssinia p. w. shores of the Red Sea.

**20. What is the Drakensberg?**

- It is the highest part of the plateau in Nata.

**21. What are the Karroos?**

- In Cape Colony, the plateau descends to the semi-arid terra. One is the Great Karroo and the next lower one is the Little Karroo.

**22. Mention a few peaks in Africa.**

- Kilimanjaro, Keota and Elgon.

**23. What is a Rift valley?**

- This is a valley with steep sides formed by the subsidence of the Earth's crust.

**24. Where is the Rift Valley in Africa? What lakes lie there?**

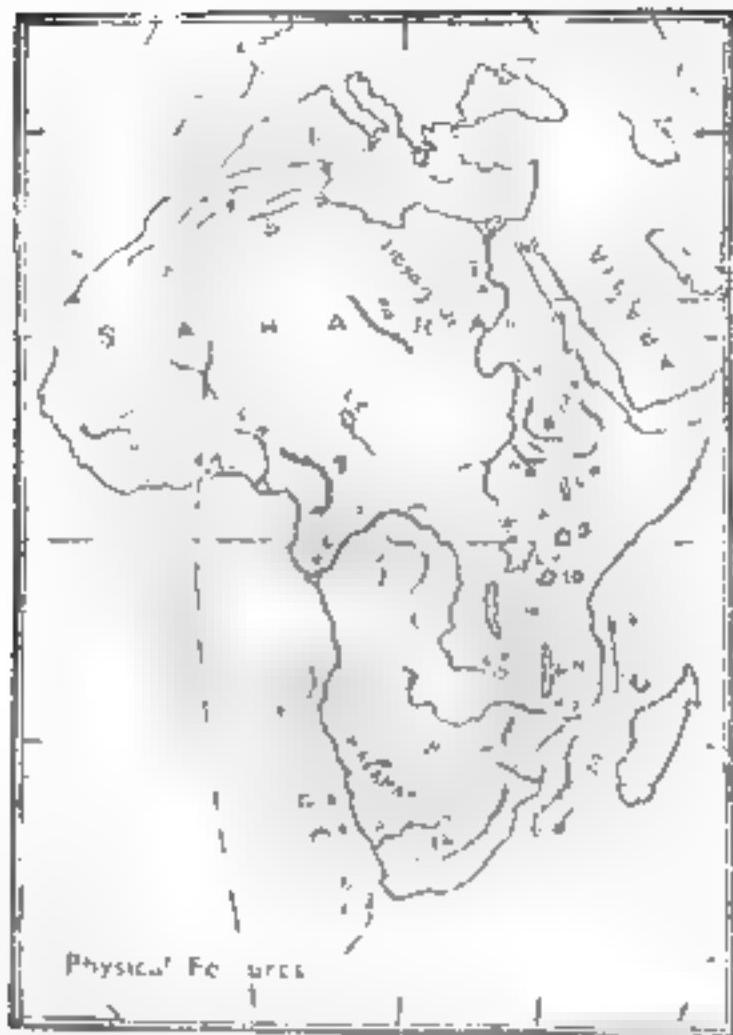
- From the middle of the Red Sea to South Africa.  
 Lakes: 1. Nyanza 2. Nyassa 3. Tanganika.

**25. What were the obstacles to exploration?**

1. The great desert barrier of the Sahara.
2. The rapids and falls in the rivers.
3. The unbroken coast—lips.
4. The swampy malaria coast.

**26. What are the other lakes?**

- Victoria Nyanza whose waters overflow to the N. 2. Lakes Edward and Albert. (See Map on Physical features P. 29.)



### Physical Features.

*Reference Rivers* R A = River Adama?; R B = River Blue Nile, R Z = River Zambezi, R L = River Limpopo V F = Victoria Falls, R O = River Orange

**Lakes** L. T = Lake Tsana, L. C = Lake Chad, L. R = Lake Rudolf, L. V = Lake Victoria, L. Ta = Lake Tanganyika, L. B = Lake Biogwezi, L. N = Lake Nyasa, L. N.G. = Lake Ngami, 4 = Lake Shores.

**Mountains** 1. Tell Atlas, 2. Great Atlas, 3. Sahara Atlas, 4. Taurus Mountains, 5. Fuji, Japan, Highlands, 7. Caucasus, 8. Abissinian Mountains, 9. Mt. Kenya, 10. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 11. Mississippi River, 12. Drakensburg Mountains, 13. Karroos.

B.C = Benguela Current, M.C = Mozambique Current

### 27. Name the chief rivers of Africa

1. The Nile 2. The Congo 3. The Niger 4. the Zambezi. (See map)

### 28. What are the peculiarities about them?

They're peculiarities that affect their stages of rivers - the mean high stage, very stage and flood stage. They rise off one side of the plateau and have a deep navigable mud channel over its surface. Then they run through the rim of the plateau, and descend by rapids to the plain. They are navigable inland.

### 29. Why is this so?

This is due to the absence of one mountain ranges and a low head of the continent.

### 30. Most of the rivers rise in Equatorial Africa

Why?

Because of saturation of very heavy rains.

### 31. What two rivers form the Nile? Where do they meet?

The White Nile from Victoria Nyanza and the Blue Nile from Abyssinia. They meet at Khartoum.

### 32. How does the Nile resemble the Indus?

Because neither it flows through a desert region, e.g. Egypt, nor is the Nile fed like the Indus by great inland lakes.

### 33. How are the floods in the Nile caused?

They are caused by the monsoon rains in Abyssinia.

**34. / Egypt is the gift of the Nile ? How ?**

It is the Nile river that prevents Egypt from being a continuation of the Sahara desert.

**35. How are floods in the rivers controlled ?**

By dams, as at Aswan and Sennar.

**36. / How is the Congo important ?**

It is the largest river and flows through the interior Africa.

**37. / Compare this with the Amazon.**

Both have enormous catch areas. They flow through the Equatorial region where there is heavy rainfall. Their basin is covered with dense jungle.

**38. / How is the Niger important ?**

It is the chief river of West Africa. It forms a natural highway into the heart of the continent.

**39. / What is the nature of the land through which it flows ?**

First savannah, tropical grasslands and then tropical forests of Nigeria.

**40. Trace the course of the Zambezi.**

It starts in a swampy area in Zambia and then flows covered with jungle in the central plateau of Rhodesia.

It then cuts through a plateau and joins the Indian Ocean.

The lower part of the course is through the swamps of Portuguese East Africa. It is here that it is known as the Shire.

**41. Name the two small rivers in Southern Africa.**

The Orange and the Limpopo.

**42. (a) What are the areas of inland drainage ?**

Lakes Chad, Ngami and Rudolf.

(b) The Sahara extends right through the continent while the Kalahari is restricted to the western margin only. Why ?

The Sahara is influenced by the dry N.E.T. trades. The Kalahari, on the other hand, is largely on the West

by the Drakensberg mountains which obstruct the north-bowing S.E. Trade winds bring heavy rains to the E. steppes region. The western margin is arid & thus rendered dry which is due to the formation of the Kaaphazis in the western margin.

### CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

**43] What peculiarities do you note about climate?**

1. The continent extends to about the same latitude as either side of the Equator. The wind of S.W. is in the north & N. wind to the South. When it is blowing to the north it is winter & the south May to October & summer months for N. & S. half and November to April the summer months for Southern half.

2. The rainfall regions are arranged symmetrically on either side of the Equator & this is due to the distribution of the Trade winds.

3. The whole continent is a plateau; so the climate is cooler than that of other continents.

**44] Why is south Africa cool in summer also?**

It is in a part of the continent. It is 400 ft above sea level. It receives the cold current and the Benguela Current bring the west coast cool air.

**45] Why is the mean annual temperature higher than that of any other continent?**

1. The continent is the smallest in the Tropics.

**46] What current flows through East coast?**

A strong cold the Agulhas current.

**47] What is the effect of currents on climate?**

The east coast is rendered hot and the west coast, cool.

**48] What are the winds that blow?**

January

*Northern winter & S. summer*

S.E. Trade w. to the South more far to the east coast than in the west.

N. E. Trades in the Nile valley and the Sahara, and wind no rain.

S. W. A. *Trades in the Atlas region.*

*July*

North & South, and Southern Winter.

N. E. Anti Trades—extreme S. W. (Cape region).

S. E. Trades—south of the Equator

N. E. Trades—North of the Equator, still a land wind, no rain.

S. W. Monsoon—Gulf of Guinea region.

49. Give an account of the rainfall of Africa.

1. The Atlas Region.	Winter rain in Jan.	S. W. Anti Trades.
2. The Cape Region.	Winter rain in July.	N. W. Anti Trades.
3. The Sahara.	No rain.	N. E. Trades dry and no rain.
4. The Equatorial Belt.	Rain all the year.	Equatorial rainy
5. S. E. Africa.	Summer rain.	S. E. Trades No rain.
6. The Horn of Africa.	No rain.	S. E. Trades, off shore winds dry.

50. What do you mean by saying that 'the rain follows the sun'?

In Africa, in July, as Northern sun met the winds swing S. E. to the North, and in January, as the sun moves they move also to the south. The rain moves with the wind. Hence the saying.

51. a. Name the climatic regions of Africa

1. *Propical climate* always hot and wet found ~~between~~ the Equator

2. *The Tropical climate* rain in summer, dry in the cool season, found north and south of the Equator

3. *The Arid climate*, dry at all seasons, found in one the High Pressure belt in the north and south. Northern desert, Sahara and southern desert, Kalahari.

4. *The Mediterranean climate* found in N.W. and S.W. of the continents.

5. *Temperate Grasslands* lies to the east of the desert in South Africa. Cool & wetter and hot in summer.

6. *The S.E. Wind* has a warm temperate climate.

N.B. Thus there is a symmetry in climatic regions.

**b. How do you account for the symmetry in climatic regions?**

i. Extension of the continent to about the same latitude on either side of the equator.

The general uniformity of relief w.c. very high transverse mountain barrier.

**52. What is the Sudan climate? Why is it so called?**

This is otherwise called the Tropical climate. It is found on either side of the Equatorial zone. Precipitation heavy and occurs when the sun is situated between the two solstices. These parts are dry. Since this climate is found in the part of Sudan. It is called the Sudan climate.

**53. a. The Mediterranean regions have no rain in summer. Why?**

In the Northern summer the Azores low pressure belt moves and the westerly winds bring summer rain. They shift farther south. Hence there is no rain in these regions in summer.

**b. Why is the mean annual temperature higher than that of any other continent?**

Because the continent lies w.hip the tropics.

**c. How is this heat moderated in the East and South?**

By altitude as in the high plateau regions of South and East.

**d. Why are the coastal margins on the west near the equator unhealthy?**

Because they are hot, moist and feverish.

**54 What are the natural vegetation belts? Write a note on each.**

1. The Equatorial forests: hot and wet found along the Equator in the Congo basin and the Guinea Coast, and on the east coast strip.

2. The Savannas or Tropical grasslands on either side of the Equator.

3. Extends beyond the Savannas both in the north and south.

4. The Temperate Grasslands in the South end of the plateau of S. Africa. The coast is covered with warm-temperate forest.

5. Sub-tropical vegetation along the coast of N. Africa, S. Africa, and S. W. Africa. (Refer Map)

**55. What is the 'veld'?**

This is the temperate grassland region in the S.E. of South Africa. Because of low and temperate air is one of its features.

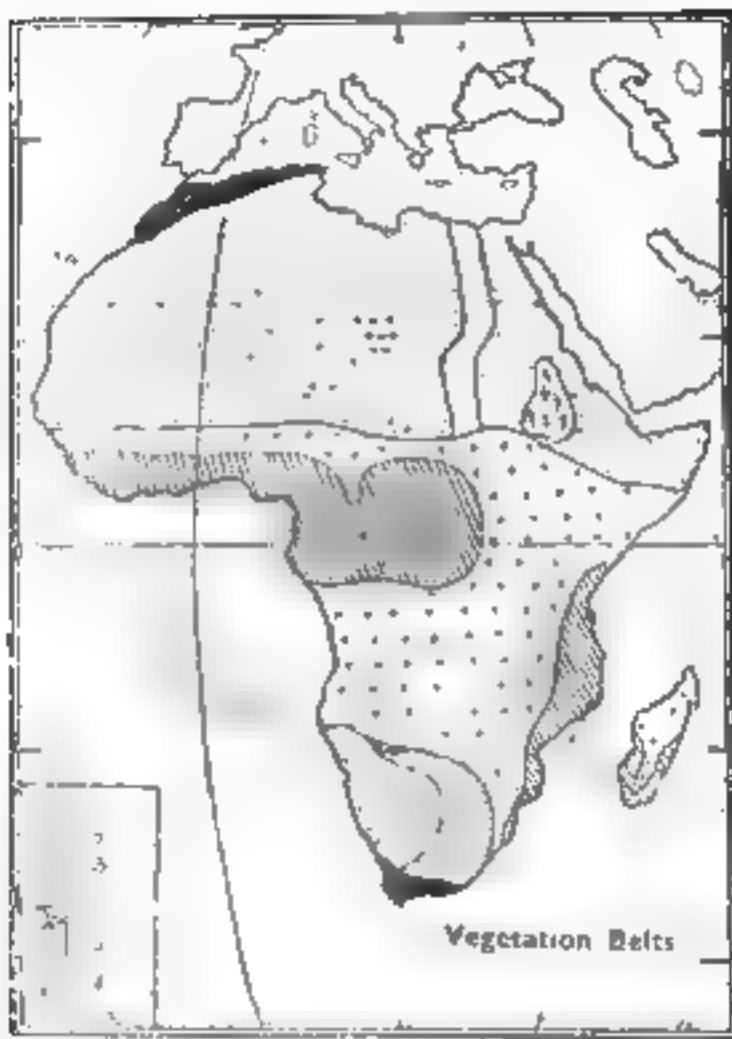
**56. What are the products of the various Natural Regions?**

Equatorial Forests	Timber like mahogany and ebony Rubber oil palm and cassia, ivory.
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Temperate	Cattle and sheep rearing Maize is grown Cotton and flax.
-----------	--

Grass lands

Tropical	Gums & resin from acacia tree Coconuts coffee and English vegetables
----------	---

**Reference -**

- 1 - Hot wet forests
- 2 - Savannas
- 3 - Desert and Semi-desert region
- 4 - Tropical evergreen forests
- 5 - Moderate monsoon region
- 6 - Nile Oasis basin
- 7 - Woodlands

**Deserts**— Date palm in the oases.

**Mediterranean Region**— Fruits like oranges, lemons, grapes and grapes.

**The lower Nile valley**—Cotton, sugar cane, maize and wheat.

**57. What animals are found in the following regions?**

1. Equatorial Forests.
2. The Savanna.
3. Deserts.
4. Scrublands.

1. Elephants, Mas mokeys and crocodiles in rivers.  
2. The giraffe, lion, zebra, chipocatos and hippopotamus.

3. Camels.
4. Ostriches.

**58. How is the Nile valley irrigated?**

It is irrigated on the basin system ie land is flooded to a depth of 3 feet during floods. When the water has run off, wheat, maize, barley and beans are sown.

**59. a. How is the Nile Delta irrigated?**

It is irrigated by the perennial system. Canals containing live water all through the year bring water for cultivation.

**b. Name the two important irrigation dams of the Nile.**

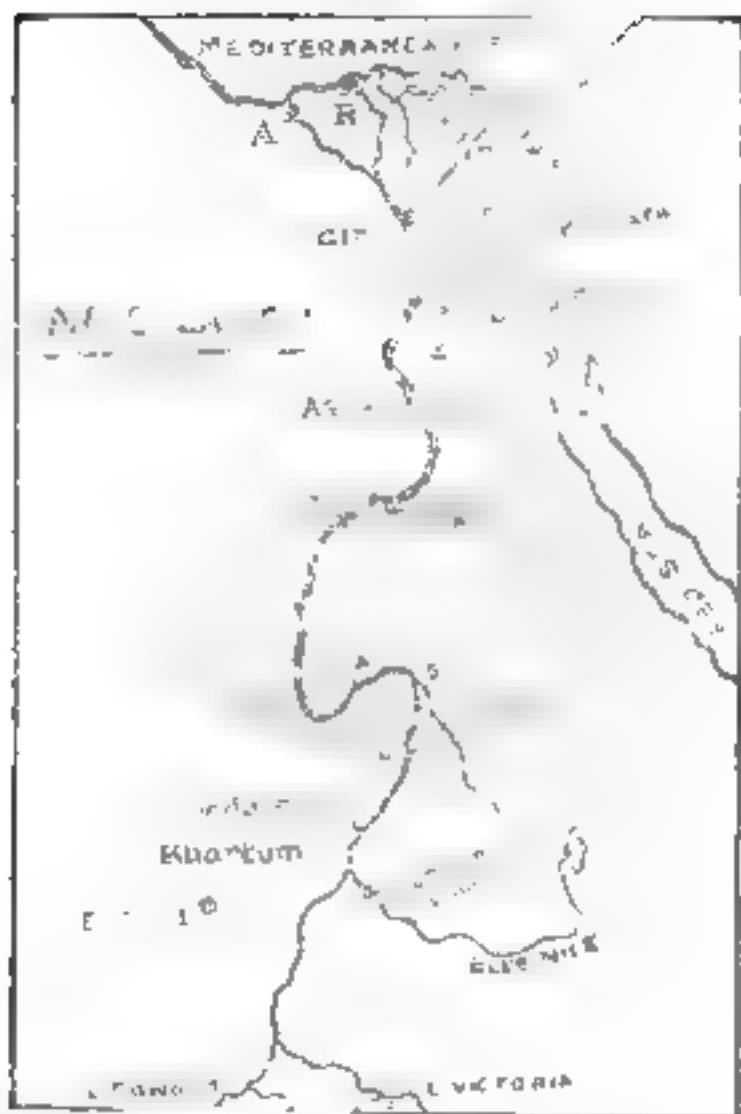
1. Over the Nile (Main river) called the Aswan dam controlling the irrigation of upper Egypt.

2. Over the Blue Nile at Mekewar called the Sennar dam irrigating vast areas of the south between the White and the Blue Nile in Anglo Egyptian Sudan.

**60. a. Show the importance of Cairo.**

It is the centre of the Delta railway system. It is connected by rail with ports like Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta, Suez and Port Said. The Imperial Airways route passes through Cairo.

**b. Draw a diagram to illustrate the importance of Cairo and to show the Nile lands. Indicate the Suez Canal also.**



Reference :-

A = Alexandria   R = Rosetta   D = Damietta

**61. What are the occupations of the people of South Africa?**

a) Mining—Gold, diamonds and coal.

b) Agriculture—in the Coastal plain and in Natal—wheat, maize, fruit-growing in Cap Colony.

c) Pastoralism—drier parts like the Karroo, on rich farms, sheep and cattle rearing in Cape Colony and the Veld.

**62. a) Why is Kenya suitable for European settlement?**

i) It is high and has a temperate climate.

**b) Which parts of Africa are best suited for European settlement? Why?**

i) The Mediterranean regions of the North and the South have a moderate equable climate.

ii) The equatorial grasslands of S. Africa. Temperate Climate.

iii) The higher parts of the Eastern and Southern Savannas. These lands are sufficiently cool on account of altitude.

**63. What are the chief products?**

Coffee, Fruits, vegetables.

**64. Name the chief natural regions of Natal.**

i) A hot coastal zone, producing sugarcane, tea, peach, apple and orange.

ii) A temperate zone where cereals, apples and plums are grown.

iii) A high pastoral zone devoted to sheep-rearing.

### PEOPLES.

**65. The Sahara acts as a barrier to the human race. How?**

To the north of this desert, the people are Arabs and Egyptians, similar to those of Europe. To the south, the people are Negroes, black people.

Further, the desert is so vast that it stood in the way of human emigration to the South in the past.

**46. Describe the Negroes.**

They are a fine, tall, strong men with black skin and curly hair. They are intelligent and are able to learn a lot, if taught properly. They are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

**47. How do the African natives differ from the natives of Australia?**

1. The former are bigger, stronger and more intelligent.
2. Their number is increasing.
3. The white people did not find the land uninhabited and uncultivated.

**48. Into how many groups are the Negroes divided?**

They fall into two groups—the Sudanic Negroes in North and Central Africa and the Bantu Negroes in Central and South Africa.

**49. Mention the chief branches of the Bantus.**

The Zulus, the Xhosas, the Bechuanas—called the Kaffirs.

**50. Who are the Pygmies?**

These are a curious race of small men no taller than a boy of 12. They live in the Congo basin. They are very backward.

### MINERALS.

**51. What are the chief minerals found and where are they worked?**

1. Gold—in the Transvaal, Rhodesia, the Gold coast.
2. Diamonds—in Kimberley in the Cape Province S. W. Africa.
3. Coal—Natal and the Transvaal.
4. Copper—Katanga (Congo).

### TRADE ROUTES, TOWNS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

**71. What are the chief means of communication?**

1. By sea in steamers. 2. Rivers. 3. Roads and railways. 4. Airways.

**73. What is the obstacle to communication by sea along the coast?**

The absence of good harbours in the West coast.

**74. 'The methods of transporting goods are closely related to the geographical conditions of the places where they are adopted'— Give some Instances.**

1. In the forests of W. Africa and Equatoria, African human carriers are employed to take ivory and rubber.

2. In the desert, journeys are done by camels.

3. In the Atlas region, the mule is the best of burden.

4. In the Tropical grassland, the ox is used.

**75. How is the Sahara crossed?**

By Caravans.

**76. What is the great terror to the Caravan traveller?**

The sudden desert sand-storm.

**77. How is the journey from Algiers to Timbuctu done?**

By desert cars with 'Caterpillar wheels'. At nights, those can be turned into sleeping cars.

**78. Why is road communication difficult?**

Good roads are not in existence. In Central Africa there is an insect called the tse tse fly which bites and kills cattle and horses.

**79. Where do you find a net work of railways?**

In the north, south-east South and near the Congo.

**80. Describe the 'Cape to Cairo Railway'.**

It has been begun at both the ends. From the north it runs through Egypt and the Sudan. From the south,

it passes through Rhodesia and crosses the Zambezi near the Victoria Falls. There is still a gap to be filled up. When completed, it will be a Trans continental railway from Cape to Cairo.

*See map on page 46*

**81. Why do many vessels take the cape route?**

The Suez canal dues are very high. Much of African trade is with England.

**82. How long does it take to fly from London to Cape?**

7 or 8 days.

**83. Mention the important towns in the North coast.**

Tunis and Algiers	French Colony of Algeria
Alexandria	mouth of the Nile delta
Port Said	Commands the entrance to the Red Sea
Port Sudan	Half way down the Red Sea

**84. Name some ports in the East coast.**

Mombasa	Kenya
Dar es Salaam	Tanganyika } English }
Zanzibar	on the island }
Torrence Marques	Portuguese East Africa
Durban	Natal
East London	Cape Colony
Port Elizabeth	

**85. (a) How is Cape Town important?**

It is the seat of the Union government. It is a coaling station for steamers from the British Isles to Australia. It has an excellent climate. It exports the products of the interior like gold, diamonds, wool and hides.

**(b) How is Cairo important?**

Cairo, the capital of Egypt and the largest city in Africa is situated at the head of the Nile delta. It is the capital of Egypt for ages on account of its strategic position between the Upper and Lower Nile valley.

**(c) How is Alexandria important?**

Founded by Alexander the second city and the chief outlet for the Lower Nile valley.

**(d) What is the importance of Khartoum?**

Lying at the junction of the White Nile and the Blue Nile, it is the capital of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It occupies a key position being situated at the meeting point of several routes.

**(e) How is Durban important?**

Having a good natural harbour, situated on the coast from the mouth of the Orange River, it has a large trade in gold and wool. It exports the produce of N.

**86. Name some other important towns in S. Africa and say what they are famous for.**

Kimberley — diamonds

Johannesburg — gold

New Castle — coal

**87. What are the important routes of the Indian Ocean?**

1. Aden to Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.

2. Aden to Australia.

3. Bombay to Mombasa or Zanzibar.

4. Colombo to Mauritius and thence to Durban.

Other ports like Lureco, Mafiques, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town are connected with each other.

**88. How is the Suez Canal important?**

It is a great waterway opened in 1869. It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by about one half. Nearly 5,000 steamers pass through it every year.

(Vide diagram Page 18.)

**89. What is a mandatory state?**

It is a state or country or province taken away by the League of Nations from one nation and put under the control of another.

**90. Mention some such states in Africa.**

1. Tanganyika (German) now under Britain.
2. S. W. Africa (German) under the union of S. Africa.
3. Cameroons (German)—under France.

**THINGS TO REMEMBER.****91. European nations and their possessions in Africa.**

The English	The Union of S. Africa Rhodesia Kenya Tanganyika (Mandatory) S. W. Africa (Mandatory) Central Africa (Sierra Leone, Gold coast, Nigeria)
The French	Aigues, Tunis, Morocco, Sahara French West Africa.
The Portuguese	West Africa and E. Africa.
Spanish	Sahara and Morocco.
Italian	Eritrea, Somaliland.

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**92. a. Exports.**

Cotton—Savanna (Nigeria, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya  
Rhodesia) Egypt

Coffee—Kenya and Abyssinia.

Cloves—Zanzibar

Gold

Diamonds

Cou.

Ostrich feathers, wool.

|  
S. Africa

Cocoa

Oil palm

Rubber

} West Africa.

**b. Imports.**

Mostly manufactured goods especially. Cotton goods  
iron and steel goods, meat, canned food of various kinds.

"On rivers"—are the channels of the Niger delta  
through which such goods are exported.

**93. Note the following in a map of Africa**

1 The wind systems of the continent

2 Regions of very heavy rainfall and very poor  
crops.

3 Frost growing regions

4 Aden, Alexandria, Port Said, Port Sudan, Mombasa,  
Dar es Salaam, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape  
Town, Zanzibar, Hurghada, Tripoli, Matadi, Lubumbashi,  
Timbuktu, Kano, Nairobi, Pretoria, Johannesburg, R.,  
Kimberley, Addis Ababa.

5 50° an. Isotherm (10 July Isotherm)

6 Places famous for Wheat, Coffee, Cotton & Co.  
Cape to Cairo Railway

**Notes:**

**Winds:** 1. S. W. A. T. = South West Anti-Trades,  
 2. N. F. T. = North East Trades, 3. S. W. M. = South  
 West Monsoon, 4. N. W. A. T. = North West Anti-Trades.  
 5. S. E. T. = South East Trades.

**Towns** M = Morocco A = Algeria, T = Tunis,  
 Tr = Tripoli A = Alexandria, P S = Port Said S = Port  
 Suez C = Cairo As = Aswan Su = Port Sudan  
 Ma = Maserua K = Khartoum Ad = Adulis Adulis  
 Na = Nairobi Mem = Mombasa Da = Dar es Salaam  
 Pr = Pretoria Jo = Johannesburg Km = Kimberley  
 P E = Port Elizabeth C T = Cape Town Lu = Luanda  
 B = Boma La = Lagos, F T = Free Town Tim = Tim-  
 buktu, Ka = Kano.

94. Say whether the following statements are true or not.

1. The Atlas mountain consists of a series of fold mountains. Yes.
2. The Drakensberg may be compared to the ridge of the Dracunculi the Western Ghats. Yes.
3. The Congo flows through the driest part of Africa. No.
4. The Nile is the largest river in the continent. No.)
5. Most parts of Africa have rain during a short season. Yes.
6. The shores of Ethiopia are lined with mangrove swamps. \
7. The southern part of Africa was populated by black people in very early times. No.
8. Nuno da gama discovered a route to India by the Cape of Good Hope. No.
9. Egypt, the Valley of Nile and the Lake Victoria are irrigated by the perennially flowing. Yes.
10. Nomadic pastoral work and agriculture are the three great occupations of the people in the interior of South Africa. Yes.

95. Fill up the blanks:

1. .... 2. the second largest fresh water lake in the world is in a huge depression on the plateau  
 (1. Victoria 2. Nyanza.)

2. Niger flows through the dense forests of 1 — and enters the 2 — of 3 — by a large number of channels.  
 (1 Nigeria 2. Gold 3. Guinea)
3. The High Veld lies at an altitude of several thousand feet in the shadow of the 1 —. It is therefore a regional 2 — 3 — and subject to great 4 — in temperatures.  
 (1 Drakensberg 2. low 3. rainfall 4. variations.)
4. The products of mining in South Africa are 1 — 2 — 3 —  
 (1 gold 2. diamonds 3. coal.)
5. Pastoral work receives great attention in the 1 — of South Africa. The Little Karoo is famous for its 3 — farms.  
 (1 deer, 2. goats 3. ostrich.)

## SOUTH AMERICA

### POSITION AND SIZE

1. What is 'the New World'?
- N. America and S. America are together known as the New world.
2. In what hemisphere does it lie?
- It is in the Western hemisphere.
3. What parts lie to the north of the Equator?
- Only a small part, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the coast line.
4. Is South America an island?
- No. A isthmus of Panama has been converted into a canal.
5. Between what degrees of latitude does it lie?
- What is the central meridian?
- Between  $12^{\circ} N$  and  $55^{\circ} S$ .  $60^{\circ} W$  is the central meridian.
6. What latitude bisects the continent?
- The Tropic of Capricorn.
7. What is the area of S. America?
- 7 Mill. Sq. miles.

**8. Compare it with Australia and India.**

It is twice as big as Australia and four times the size of India.

**9. What is the shape of the continent?**

It is like a wedge, tapering towards the south.

**10. How is the coast line?**

It's unbroken except in Southern Chile where it is indented with fjords and fringed with islands.

Note that South America stretches much farther into the south than either Australia or Africa.

**11. What other countries have a flooded coast line?**

Norway—Scotland, British Columbia and Southern Chile.

**12. What islands lie near the coast?**

Falkland Isles to the S.E.

The Chiloe Islands in the south, separated by the strait of Magellan.

Treatment, off the coast of Venezuela.

Galapagos and Juan Fernandez in the Pacific Ocean.

**STRUCTURE & RELIEF****13. What are the three divisions into which the continent falls?**

1. The western mountains.

2. The central plain.

3. The eastern highlands.

**14. What is name given to the mountains in the west?**

The Andes.

**15. Write a note on the Andes.**

They are fold mountains and are divided into three parts 1 Northern, 2 Central 3 Southern.

*Northern* = a number of parallel ranges widely diverging from one another.

Cotopaxi and Chimborazo are two volcanic peaks here.

**Central** — These form the Bolivian plateau. Lake Titicaca here has no outlet to the sea. It is a centre of inland drainage.

**Southern** — To the south of Bolivia there is a single range. Aconcagua is the highest peak. There is a coastal range which is submerged. There are a number of islands south of  $42^{\circ}$  S. L.

**16. What are the two Highlands in the East?**

- 1 The Brazilian Highlands.
- 2 The Guiana Plateau

**17. Write a note on the Brazilian Highlands.**

They lie to the south of the Amazon. They are triangular in shape, the big est part being along the side. The slope is towards the interior. There are — by the feeders of the Amazon in the north and by the Paraguay and other rivers in the south.

**Write a note on the Guiana Highlands.**

It is to the north of the Amazon. It is an irregular block cut by rivers. The slope is towards the east.

**18 (a) Into how many divisions does the central plains fall?**

- 1 The Orinoco basin.
- 2 The Amazon basin.
- 3 The Paraguay Parana basin.
4. The Argentine plain.

**20. Through what country does the Orinoco flow?**

It flows through Venezuela. The first part of its course through forests, the second part, through savannah and the third part through mangrove swamps.

**21. How is it possible to sail from the Orinoco to the Amazon?**

They are connected by a natural canal.

(b) Draw a map showing the chief relief divisions of S. America.



Reference - Mountains & regions - I. The Andean Region

2. Guiana Highland region. 3. Brazilian Highland region.

P C Panama canal. L M Lake Maracaibo. I P= Isthmus of Panama. G D Gulf of Darien. G P =Gulf of Panama. C S. R & S. Roque. C B Cape Branco, T F The island of Tierra del Fuego. C H Cape Horn; G Of Gy=Gulf of Guayaquil;

**22. Write a note on the Amazon.**

It is 4,000 miles long. It rises on the Andes less than 100 miles from the Pacific. The tributaries bring much water and the country is flooded for many miles on either side. The river flows through dense forests called Selvas. The lower Amazon is 5 to 10 miles wide. The main river and the tributaries are navigable for thousands of miles. Môdica standing at the top tier of the Amazon and the Negro (a tributary) is a great river port. The largest inland port in the Americas is known in the world.

**23. Mention another important tributary**

The Orinoco from the Bolivian Plateau

**24. Fresh water is found in the sea some 200 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. Why?**

The river brings such a huge volume of fresh water

**25. Ships cannot sail up the mouth of the Amazon. Why?**

The tide at the mouth of the river is so great that ships cannot sail up

**26. By what channel do they sail?**

By the Para Channel which connects the main river with the sea.

**27. Compare the Congo and Amazon basins.**

Both are in the Equatorial belt and flow through dense tropical forests. They carry a large volume of water and are flooded throughout the year. They have large estuaries at their mouths.

**28 (a) Draw a map of S.America marking therein the important physical features.**



**Reference Mountains:** G, H = Guiana Highlands  
B, H = Humboldt Highlands      **Peaks:** C = Cotopaxi  
Chu-Chumbarazo, S = Sorata, I = Iwanani, A = Andes  
P = Psalata Pass      **Bolivian Plateau**

**Rivers:** R C = River Caucá, R M = River Magda-

**R** = River Orinoco. **R F** = River Essequibo,  
**R P** = River Parana. **R A** = River Amazon. **R N** = River  
 Negro. **R M** = River Madeira. **R S** = River San Fran-  
 cisco. **R U** = River Uruguay. **R C** = River Parana. **R P**  
**A** = River Paraguay. **R C** = River Colorado. **R Ne** =  
**R** or Negro.

**Lakes** **L T** = Lake Titicaca. **L P** = Lake Poopo.  
**L M** = Lake Maracaibo.

**(b) What is the River Plate?**

The bay estuary formed by the combined rivers **Uruguay**, **Parana** and **Paraguay** flowing into the **Atlantic**.

**CLIMATE & RAINFALL**

**29. What part of the continent is in the Torrid**  
**Two-thirds of the continent in the North [Zone I]**

**30. When has S. America its summer?**

November to April. January is the hottest month.

**31. Which is the hottest region then?**

The southern part of the **F**orest.

**32. The east coast is warmer than the west**  
**coast in summer, why?**

Along the west coast it is a cold ocean from the **Antarctic** right. The **Pacific** Current is cooler than the **temperate** ocean than in the east.

**33. Which is the hottest part in the month**  
**of July? why?**

During the month of the E. winter. Then the sun's rays

strike directly on the Equator. But it has a pleasant cool climate all the year round. Why?

Because it is above sea level. During the day

warms the air cool and pleasant.

**35. What are the prevailing winds here?**  
 The S.E. Trade winds of the E. winter blowing

towards the Andes. High winds and bringing rain to them. All the year round.

The S.E. Trade's Sustained by the E. winter meeting

the E. in high speeds and bringing rain to them. All the year round.

3. The W. winds & N.W. Anti Trades bringing rain to Southern Chile for the twelve months and to Central Chile during October to May in October.

36. Is it true that the rain follows the sun?

Yes. When the sun is in the south July the greater portion of the continent gets a heavy rainfall.

37. How does the mountain barrier affect rainfall?

In the northern two-thirds of the coast belt, however, which are the N.E. and S.E. trades, the Andes prevent these from reaching the West Coast. So the Atacama region is a desert. This is the narrow Pacific coastal strip stretching on Northern Chile and the Gulf lands of Peru.

38. The N.W. Anti Trades blowing to the south of 30° S. are prevented from reaching the eastern side of the Andes. They pass into a quiet shadow region and is known as the Bolivian Desert.

39. Which part of the continent has a Mediterranean climate?

Cordillera.

40. Why does it get no rain in summer?

The Anti Trade is very light and reaches the interior under the High Pressure Trade wind belt.

41. Why is Sao Francisco valley dry?

It is situated in a shadow region. The Kuroshio 1.500 ft. above sea level, the trade winds from reaching the coast of Brazil.

42. What parts have rain at all seasons? why?

1. The I. region. Heavy snows occur when the air is cold in winter. At other times, rain is brought by the trade winds which enter the high peaks freely.

2. Northern Chile gets rain from the Westerlies all through the year.

43. The shorelands of Peru and North Chile are deserts. Why?

They are in the high pressure and Trade wind belts.

They have little rain. The cold Peruvian current causes fog and cloud. Hence this region is a desert—the Atacama.

### VEGETATION.

**43. What are the vegetation regions in S. America? Where are they?**

1. The Equatorial Forests	The Amazon basin
2. Tropical grasslands or Savanna	Guiana, Orinoco La in Brazil South of the Andes Highlands
3. Warm Temperate Forest	Argentina Paraguay
4. Temperate grasslands	Central Chile
5. Temperate Desert	Southern part of Peru & Northern Chile
6. Med. region	
7. No. desert of the Pacific coast	
8. Cool Temperate Forest with Deciduous trees	South Chile

**44. What special name is given to the Amazon forests? Where are such forests found in Africa?**

They are called *Savannas*. Such forests are found in the Congo basin in Africa.

**45. What special names are given to the Tropical and Temperate Grasslands in S. America?**

1. Savannas of the Orinoco, Llanos
2. " to the south East of the Amazon, Campos
3. Temperate grasslands of S. America, Pampas

**46. How is the climate of the Andes region peculiar?**

It varies from tropical to Arctic in the Equator belt and from temperate to the Arctic in the Temperate belt.

**47. Which is the hot zone? What is the vegetation there?**

Region up to 3000 ft. is the hot zone. It is covered

such Tropical forests. The chief products are *cinnamon, rubber, cacao, sugar cane and cotton.*

**48. What is the warm zone? What is the vegetation there?**

Region from 3000 to 6000 ft. vegetation is *glossy tropical forest*. Major coffee and sub-tropical fruits are the chief products.

**49. What is the cool zone? What are the products of this region?**

Region from 6000 to 12,000 ft. These are *deciduous tree and pasture lands*. Sheep and *temperate fruits* are grown.

**50. What is the cold zone? What vegetation is found here?**

From 12,000 to 15,000 ft. Pine trees in the lower parts, *moose deer, flocks* on the higher parts.

**51. Which is the region of snow and ice?**

Above 15,000 ft.

**52. What animals are found in the cool zone? Mention some capitals here.**

Alpaca, Persian sheep and Llama are reared. Quito, capital of Ecuador and Bogota, capital of Columbia.

**53. What capital is situated in the cold zone?**

La Paz—capital of Bolivia

**54. Into how many regions are the Pacific coast lands divided?**

1. *The Equatorial Belt* to the north upto the Equator very wet.

2. *Northern Circle*, dry—useless for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

3. *The Atacama Belt* round Valparaiso, winter rain & summer drought.

+ *The Temp. Belt* of South Chile—forested.

b. In a map of South America mark the chief Natural vegetation belts.



*Reference*

- 1 Equatorial and Tropical forests (Selvas)
- 2 Savan-

oabs or Tropical Grasslands 3. Temperate forests 4. Temperate Grasslands Pampas 5. Deserts and Semi-deserts (Altiplano & Patagonia) 6. Andean region 7. Coa. forests 8. Mediterranean region.

### PEOPLE AND STATES

**55. Who are the Europeans that settled in the continent? What parts were given to them?**

The Spaniards and the Portuguese Portugal got Brazil and Spain the rest of the continent.

**56. Why did they come?**

They came in search of silver and gold.

**57. What did they do when the thirst for treasure abated?**

They took pleasure in land and settled in the land.

**58. What is Latin America? Why is it so called?**

The Land of America colonized by the Spaniards and the Portuguese are called Latin America. Their languages are derived from Latin.

**59. How does the population of Africa differ from that of S. America?**

In S. America there is a large proportion of millions of mixed Indian and European descent. These are called Mulattoes and Mestizos in Venezuela - not the same.

**60. Who lived in S. America when the Europeans came in the 15th century? What became of them?**

A branch of yellow race. They were conquered by the Europeans some intermingled with them. The result is a mixed people called the Indians.

**61. Who were the other Europeans that came?**

The English, the French, and the Dutch.

**62. Where have they settled?**

In Guyana.

**63. How long did the continent remain under the Spanish or Portuguese rule? How did they develop the land?**

For about 300 years. They developed the land by opening up mines by bringing more and under the plough and by introducing Negro slaves to work on the lands.

**64. When did these colonies become Independent?**

In the 19th Century.

**65. How is the continent peopled?**

It is thinly peopled.

**66. What are the thickly peopled parts? Why?**

1. The Mediterranean region of Cen. & C. Am.

2. The region round Lake estuary.

3. The East Brazilian Coast lands.

1. Climate favourable, moist temperate.

2. Climate good, wheat is cultivated on the grass covered.

3. Soil and climate suitable for the growth of coffee and other products.

#### MINERALS.

**67. What are the chief minerals and where are they found?**

The land is rich in minerals.

Tin	Burma
-----	-------

Diamond	]	Burma
---------	---	-------

Gold	]	Brazil, Guinea.
------	---	-----------------

Iron	]	Brazil, Guinea.
------	---	-----------------

Coco	]	Bra
------	---	-----

Copper	]	Pern and Northern Chile
--------	---	-------------------------

Silver	]	Colombia, Bolivia & Peru.
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Oils	]	Argentina, N. Venezuela
------	---	-------------------------

Nitrate	]	N. Chile
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#### ARGENTINA, URUGUAY AND CHILE.

**68. Argentina is the most progressive state. Why?**

I. Most of it lies in the temperate zone.

2. The population is about 17 millions. European element predominates.

3. It produces articles like wheat and meat which are in demand in Europe.

+ Agriculture and stock raising have developed. The modern methods of transporting meat by cold storage has resulted in the rapid growth of foreign trade.

4. Where is the 'Pampas'? How is it important?

It is the most important region in Argentina. It forms a semi-circle round Buenos Aires to a distance of 350 to 400 miles. The soil is rich. Large areas are cultivated. Wheat, maize and rye are grown. Cattle and sheep are reared. The industries that have developed are dairying, meat and beef making.

5. What are the other regions in Argentina?

1. In the north tropical forest of the upper Parana—Paraguay basin. This region is not well developed. It is called Gran Chaco.

2. Between the grassland region and the Andes—a sheltered region with a Med. climate. Sugar, cotton and tobacco, are grown. Wine-making and fruit-farming are carried on.

Chief towns are Mendoza and Tucuman. (Tucuman sugar and Mendoza wine.)

3. Patagonia—a desert of little value except for patches of grasslands.

6. What are the chief towns in the grassland region?

Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca.

7. Write a note on Buenos Aires.

It means good air. This is the capital of Argentina, the largest city in the Southern Hemisphere, stands at the head of the Plate estuary.ocks and water-houses have been built along the bank of the river. It is the outlet for the products of Argentina and is connected with Valparaiso on the west coast by the Trans Andine railway.

**73. What are the exports and imports of Argentina?**

*Exports* meat, wheat, cotton, sugar and tin.

*Imports* Manufactured goods, Coal and Oil.

**74. What is Uruguay suited for?**

It is suited for Cattle rearing and production of Horses.

**75. What is its chief export? What is the chief town?**

Frozen Meat is the chief export.

Montevideo is the chief town.

**76. Mention 2 towns engaged in meat packing**

Frey Heros, a junction of the Uruguay river.

**77. Describe the situation of Chile.**

It is a long narrow state in the form a strip between the crest of the Andes and the Pacific ocean.

**78. What are the natural regions into which it is divided? Give the climate and vegetation of each. Name some towns in each region.**

**1 Northern Chile** desert region - Atacama desert. This produces nitrate. It is exported through the ports of Arica and Antofagasta.

**2 Central Chile** Middle zone round Santiago - most productive and thickly populated part. Products are wheat, barley, wine and fruit. Valparaiso is a port and Santiago is an industrial and the capital.

**3 Southern Chile** forest region which is almost uninhabited. In future, the forest may prove a source of wealth.

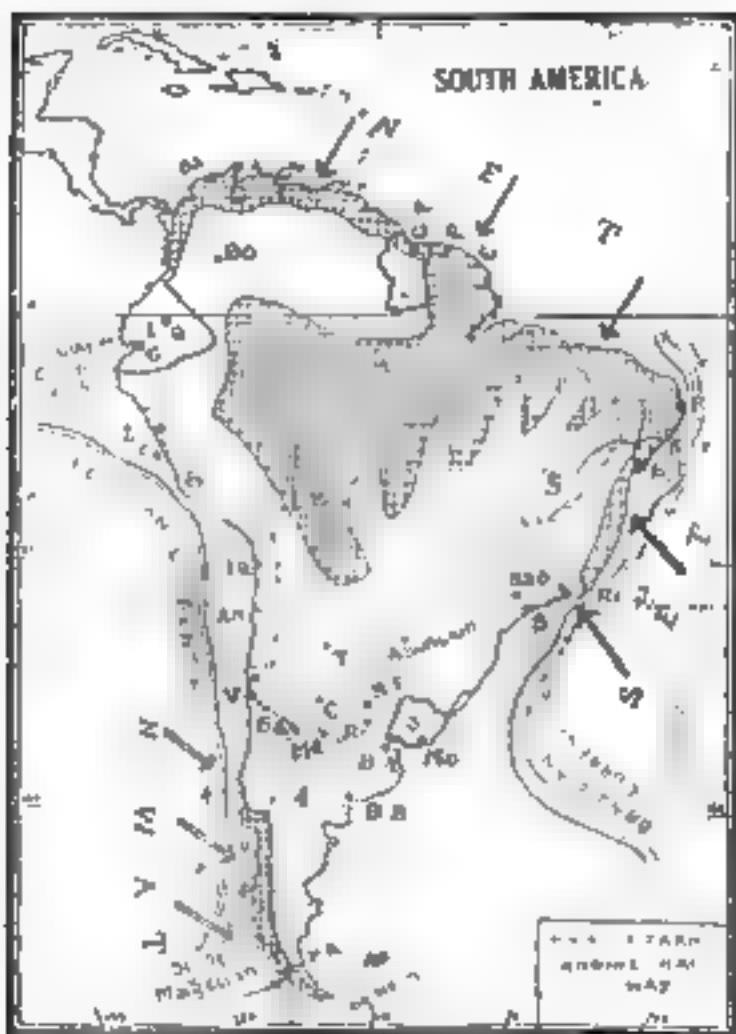
**79. What are the exports and imports of Chile?**

*Exports*, Nitrate.

*Imports*: Cottons, Worries and machinery.

**80. Draw a map of S. America and mark on it the following:**

1 San Francisco Gulf of Guayaquil, Aconcagua, Cotopaxi, Matto Grosso, St. of Magellan.



2. British Guiana, Uruguay, Ecuador  
3. Rain Shadow regions: Region of very heavy rain fall.

**4. The Prevailing winds, and ocean currents.**

5. Barranquilla, Caracas, George Town, Paramaribo, Cayenne, Para River, San Salvador, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe, Tucuman, Mendoza, Cordoba, Río a la Plata, Valparaíso, San Juan, Antofagasta, Iquique, La Paz, Asuncion, Lima, Callao, Guayaquil, Quito, Bogota.

**6. Trans Andina Railway.**

Reference for map:-

**Towns:** 1. Ecuador 2. British Guiana 3. Uruguay 4. Rio Barranquilla 5. Rio Amazonas 6. T. George Town 7. Paramaribo 8. Cayenne 9. Recife 10. Rio São Francisco river; 11. Bahia R. 12. Rio de Janeiro 13. São Paulo 14. Santos 15. Rio Montevideo 16. A. Buenos Aires 17. Rio Paraná 18. P. Santa Fé 19. C. Cordoba 20. Tucuman 21. M. Mendoza 22. Manaus 23. Punta Arenas 24. Santiago 25. Valparaiso 26. An. Antofagasta, 27. Iquique 28. P. La Paz 29. Callao 30. Lima, 31. Guayaquil 32. Quito, Rio (Bogota)

**Rainshadow Regions:** - 1. Paragonian desert 2. São Francisco Valley, 3. Atacama desert

**Winds:** N E T = North East Trades, S E T = South East Trades, N W A T = North West Anti-Trades.

### BRAZIL

**81. Brazil is the storehouse of Tropical products. How?**

The whole of Brazil lies in the tropical region. The climate is hot and wet. The Amazon basin is covered with dense forests. It yields plenty of rubber. The eastern shore lands are well developed. They grow cotton, sugar, rubber, coffee & coco. 80% of the world's coffee is produced here.

**82. Where is coffee grown? What is called the Coffee Road?**

Coffee grows round São Paulo. The railway from the collecting centre, São Paulo to the port, Santos is called the Coffee Road.

**83. Which is the rubber-collecting centre? What is the port that exports rubber?**

*Mauris* is the collecting centre.

*Pura* is the port.

**84. What are the three regions into which Brazil is divided?**

1. The Amazon basin.

2. The Brazilian Highlands.

3. The Parana-Paraguay region

**85. How are the Brazilian Highlands?**

They are unbroken and unexplored. Only the plateau is well developed.

**86. What is the chief product of the Paraguay Parana basin?**

*Mata Tex*

**87. What are the exports and imports of Brazil?**

*To Europe* - Coffee, rubber, sugar, cotton and corn.

*To North America* - Cotton, iron and steel, wheat, cotton goods and oil.

**88. What is its capital? How is it important?**

*Rio de Janeiro*. It has an excellent harbour. It has flour mills, cotton mills and other factories. It is well supplied from abroad. It has steam services connecting with Britain, France and the States.

## GOVERNMENT

**89. Mention the chief states and republics of S. America.**

British Guiana	}	States
Dutch " "		
French " "		

Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. (Republics)

90. Name the most important exports of each of the following sea-ports :-

Paranaguá, La Guaira, George Town, Paramaribo, Manaus, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Bahia Blanca.

Punta Arenas, Valparaíso, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Callao, Guayaquil.

Town	Exports
Paranaguá	Timber
La Guaira Guayaquil	Cocos.
George Town, Paramaribo Lisboa, Bahia	Sugar.
Rio de Janeiro Santos	Coffee.
Montevideo Buenos Aires	Pastoral and agricultural products (wheat and meat)
Bahia Blanca	Wool, Indigo and skins.
Punta Arenas	Wool.
Valparaíso	Agricultural products and minerals.
Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta	Nitrate and other minerals.
Callao	minerals.

91. Say whether the statements given below are true or not.

1. The Andes are quite unlike the mountains of Europe or Asia in that they run from North to South. Yes.
2. Bolivia produces one quarter of the world's supply of tin. True
3. The Atacama desert contains supplies of fertilizers. True
4. Southern Chile has a Mediterranean climate. No

5. The Argentine side of the Andes is a rain shadow region. The trade winds are prevented from reaching this region. (No)
6. Precious metals attracted people to South America in the 16th century. (Yes)
7. Argentina lies in the Tropics so it is a great storehouse of Equatorial products. (No)
8. Chile is the most progressive state in South America. (No)
9. The eastern shoreland of Brazil is a region of plantations. (Yes)
10. Brazil produces 80% of the world's coffee. (Yes)
11. Rubber is the most important product of Argentina. (No)
12. Brazil is yet a land of primary producers. (Yes)
13. The sun is a coast-less country. (Yes)
14. Buenos Aires is the capital of Brazil. (No)
15. There are no trans-continental railway lines in Argentina. (No)
16. The Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator pass through S. America. (Yes)

### 92. Fill up the blanks:

1. Puerto is ft above the sea. (9,000)
2. The Andes contain important minerals like 1
2. 3 - sand + (1 gold 2 silver 3 tin 4 lead)
3. The savanna land in the basin of the Orinoco is called the Llanos.
4. Par. exports large quantities of rubber,
5. A cold current called the 1 - ? - flows along the 2 - 4 - of S. America.
- 1 Humboldt 2 current 3. western 4. coast.)
6. 1 - 2 - receives plenty of rain from the west winds and the land is 3 -- (1. Southern 2. Chile 3. forested )

7 Two capitals namely 1 and 2 — stand in the cool Zones of the Andes. (1 Quito 2 Bogota)

8 Naturally the main trade of Argentina is with the busy 1 — countries of Europe which require 2 and 3 to exchange Argentina takes 4 goods, coal and oil. (1 industrial 2 meat 3 wheat 4 manufactured.)

9 The largest port of Chile 1 lies in the 2—3—. This is the most productive and 4—5 part of the country. The products include 6—7—, wine and 8—fruits (1 Valparaiso 2 Mediterranean 3 region 4 thickly 5 peopled 6 wheat 7 barley 8 Mediterranean)

10. 1 the largest country in South America may become the world's greatest storehouse of equatorial and 2 products (1 Brazil 2 tropics)

## REVISION OF THE THREE SOUTHERN CONTINENTS

1. Describe the position of these continents with reference to the Equator.

Australia lies wholly and S. America mostly to the south of the Equator.

More than half of Africa lies to the north of the Equator.

2. Does the Tropic of Capricorn pass through them?

Yes through all the three continents.

3. Are there plateaus and mountains in all the continents?

Yes, each continent has a massive plateau and a distinct mountain system.

4. How do the systems differ?

In S. America and Australia they run from north to south. In Africa they run from east to west.

**5. What do you know of the rivers in these continents?**

S. America has large rivers used as water ways. In Africa there are large rivers but they are impeded by falls. Australia has only one large river — not very useful for transport.

**6. Have they cold regions?**

They have no cold regions except on the high mountains.

**7. Have they Med. Regions and deserts?**

All the three have Med. Regions and deserts on the western margins.

**8. Which continent does not have the Equatorial belt?**

Australia.

**9. Which winds bring rain to the Eastern coast of these continents?**

The S. E. Trades.

**10. Where do you have Monsoon regions?**

In the north of Australia and the N. E. & N. W. of Africa.

**11. What vegetation regions are found in all the three continents?**

Savanna, Temperate grassland, Mediterranean region and Desert.

**12. What attracted settlers to these continents?**

Precious metals like gold and silver.

**13. How do these continents resemble as regards population?**

Each continent has large areas without population, forest land in South America, deserts in Africa and Australia — Population is dense near the coast.

**14. Where are large towns found?**

They are found on the coast.

**15. Describe the continents with reference to their government.**

South America is a confederation of republics. Africa is a continent of European dependencies with three exceptions. Australia is a commonwealth of states.

## N. AMERICA

### POSITION AND AREA

**1. Describe the position of North America with reference to latitude and longitude.**

N. America lies wholly within the Northern hemisphere. It extends between 20° N to 71° N. 100° W forms its central meridian. It is on the other side of the globe directly opposite India (see the 1st map).

**2. Between what meridians does it lie?**

Between 75° W and 125° W

**3. What important lines of latitude pass through the continent?**

The Arctic Circle at 66° 30' N passes through the north of the continent across Baffinland and the south of Greenland. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the narrow part of the continent, touches the tip of California Peninsula but misses Florida.

**4. How is N. America connected with Asia and Europe?**

In the west the narrow Bering strait separates it from Asia and in the east it is linked up with Europe through Greenland, Iceland and Faroe Isles.

**5. What is the area of North America?**

8,100 sq. miles or the third largest continent.

**6. What is the shape of the continent?**

It is a triangle, broad in the north and tapering towards the south.

## COASTLINE AND ISLANDS.

### 7. How is the coastline ?

It is more indented than that of the three Southern continents.

### 8. What are the chief inlets ?

Huron Bay and Melville Sound in the north, The gulf of Lower & Mexico and the Caribbean Sea in the east, the Gulf of California in the west.

### 9. Which part of the coast is flooded ?

The coast of British Columbia, Labrador and New England is.

### 10. Why has N. America a very long coast compared with its size ?

It is because the coast is very irregular there are numerous inlets i.e., bays and gulfs and the sea winds in and out.

### 11. How is the western coast ?

North of Puget Sound, it is much broken &c. flooded. The southern part is compact. The only fine bay in the southern part is San Francisco. In the northern part there are numerous harbours.

### 12. How is the eastern coast ?

Northern part is broken but the southern portion is compact. The continental shelf extends farther here than on the western side. The harbours in the southern part have been artificially improved but in the north there are good harbours.

### 13. Why is the Arctic coast useless ?

It is useless as it is ice-bound for several months in the year.

### 14. Name the islands off the coast of N. America and say how they are useful.

1. Greenland, one of the Arctic islands. It is covered with ice so quite useless.

2 *Newfoundland* is at the entrance to the Gulf of St Lawrence. There are fishing grounds of great value to be found on account of the shallow waters.

3 *The Bermudas*, a group of coral islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is equable. They are a favourite winter resort for the Americans.

4 *The West Indies*. They consist of a number of islands—*Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti* and *Puerto Rico*, the *Bahamas* and *Trinidad*. They grow large quantities of sugar and bananas. The climate is tropical.

5 *Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands* in the Pacific Ocean. (Vide Relief map P. 73)

### RELIEF.

15. Into how many relief divisions does the continent fall?

It falls into three divisions—

1. The western mountains. (The Rocky mountain system).

2. The Central Plains. (Prairies)

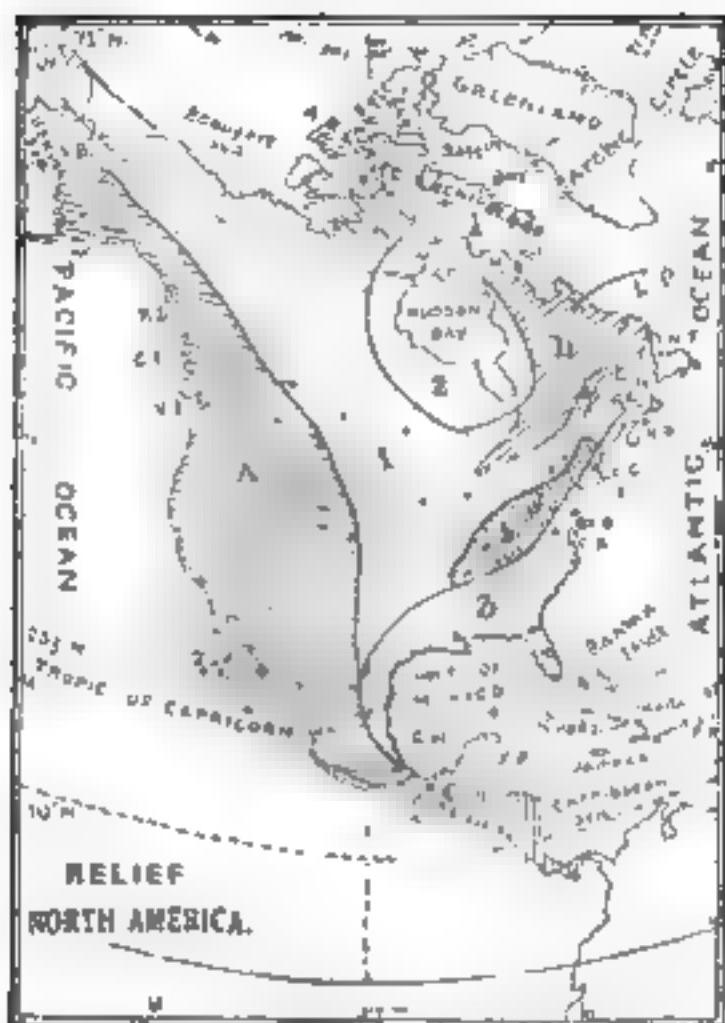
3. The Eastern Highlands. (Vide Relief Map P. 73)

16. What continent does North America resemble with?

It resembles S. America in relief.

17. What are the chief features of the mountain system?

There are fold mountains. They consist of a number of parallel ranges. They are a continuation of the mountains of S. America. They can be compared to the Himalayas or the Alps. Plateaus lie between the parallel ranges. The mountains stretch from Alaska to the north to Panama in the south.



**Reference:** Relief Divisions. Highlands A = Rocky Region, B = Appalachian Region, C = Mexican Highlands, D = Labrador Plateau region.

Lowlands 1 = Central Plains 2 = Hudson Bay Lowlands, 3 = Atlantic plain.

L. P. Labrador Plateau, N F. New Foundland; G L. Gulf of St. Lawrence N S. Nova Sc. & C C. Cape Cod L I. Long Island D. B. Delaware Bay C B. -C. Caspia Bay F P. Florida Peninsula P R. Puerto Rico G. of Cal. Gulf of Campeche C P. = Yucatan Peninsula Isth. T. Isthmus of Tehuantepec V. Vancouver Island Q C. Queen Charlotte Island; S. J. France of Wales Island H. S. Bering Sea "

**18. Describe the three ranges in the system.**

1. The most eastern ridge. This is called the Pacific Ridge in Asia and the Rocky Mountains in Canada and the United States.

2. The second ridge, called the Western Range in the north, C. Range in Canada and the Cascades and Sierra Nevada in the United States.

Mt. McKinley is the highest peak in North America; it is in the Alaska Range.

3. The third ridge.

This is known as the St. Elias in the north, Coast Range in the west and the mountains of C. in S. In Canada, it is submerged and hence there are a number of islands there and the coast is flooded. (See Physical features map)

**19. Name the plateaus among the mountains.**

Between the first and the second ridges there are a number of plateaus:

1. The Colorado plateau, 2. British Columbia plateau,
3. The Basin & Range plateau, 4. The Great Basin,
5. The Colorado plateau, The Mexican plateau. (See last map on N. America)

**20. Where is the Death Valley?**

In the S. W. corner of the Great Basin near the Sierra Nevada there is a valley 200 ft. below sea level. It is called the Death Valley.

**21. Name two depressions among the mountains.**

Between the second and third ridges, the most northerly depression is called the Gulf of California.

North of this is the Valley of California.

**22. What is the Golden Gate?**

The valley of California is drained by two rivers - San Joaquin and the Sacramento. They reach the sea through a break in the Coast Range. This break is called the *Golden Gate*.

**23. What do the Eastern Highlands consist of?**

They consist of the Labrador plateau, the New England Highlands and the Appalachian Highlands divided by the St. Lawrence and the Hudson.

**24. What is the other name for the Labrador plateau?**

It is called the 'Laurentian Shield'.

**25. What are the two routes in the New England Highlands?**

1. The Hudson-Champlain route leading from New York to Montreal.

2. The Hudson-Mohawk route leading from New York to Buffalo, Chicago and other cities in the West.

**26. What is the 'Fall Line'?**

One of the ridges of the Appalachian Highlands is called the 'Blue Ridge mountains'. At the foot of the mountains on the eastern side there is a plateau. A number of rivers descend from the plateau to the Atlantic Plain by waterfalls. These falls form the 'Fall Line'.

**27. What do the Central American Highlands consist of?**

They consist of a plateau and a number of volcanoes. The plateau is built of lava.

**28. How far do the Central Lowlands extend?**

They extend from the Arctic shores to the Gulf of Mexico.

**29. What are the two parts of the plain?**

1. The Canadian portion sloping towards the north and the east.

2. The southern part sloping towards the south.

**30. What are the High Plains?**

These lie to the west of the Central Lowlands. They stretch along the foot of the Rocky Mountains from the Mackenzie in the north to Rio Grande in the south.

**31. What is the nature of the High plains?**

A part is called, the 'Bad Lands.' It is bare and barren. In many places, there are good pastures.

**32. How far does the Atlantic plain stretch? How is this important?**

It stretches from Nova Scotia to Florida. It is very fertile being built of sediments. In the north there are a number of good harbours.

### RIVERS AND LAKES

**33. What is the chief water-parting in the continent?**

The crest of the Rocky mountains.

**34. What are the river systems of the continent?**

1. Rivers that flow into the Pacific ocean, 2. Rivers that flow into the Atlantic ocean, 3. Rivers that flow into the Arctic ocean.

**35. Name the rivers that flow into the Pacific.**

1. The Yukon, 2. The Fraser, 3. The Columbia, 4. The Snake and 5. The Colorado. (*World Physical Features map P. 78*).

**36. Why are they useless?**

They flow through deep gorges and canyons and are not fit for navigation.

**37. What is a canyon?**

A deep, narrow steep-sided valley (gorge) cut by rivers is called a canyon.

**38. What is the most famous canyon in the world?**

The Grand Canyon in the Colorado basin 6,000 ft. deep and 200 miles long presenting a grand spectacle.

**39. Name the Atlantic rivers**

1. The St. Lawrence
2. The Hudson
3. Delaware
4. The Potowmack.

**40. How are these important?**

They afford highways through the mountains. Roads, railways and canals run along these routes.

**41. The St. Lawrence is a very important river. How?**

It connects the great Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. Together with the sea, the river provides a fine waterway 2,000 miles long from the Atlantic to the heart of the continent.

**42. Is the mouth of the St. Lawrence free from ice?**

No. It is icebound for 4 months in the year.

**43. Where are the Niagara falls? How are they useful?**

Between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the river St. Lawrence has Niagara falls over a precipice about 170 ft. high in the American side.

They afford power for lifting and driving machinery. There are mills, Canada and U.S.A. and hydro-electric power works.

**44. Name the Arctic rivers! Why are they not useful?**

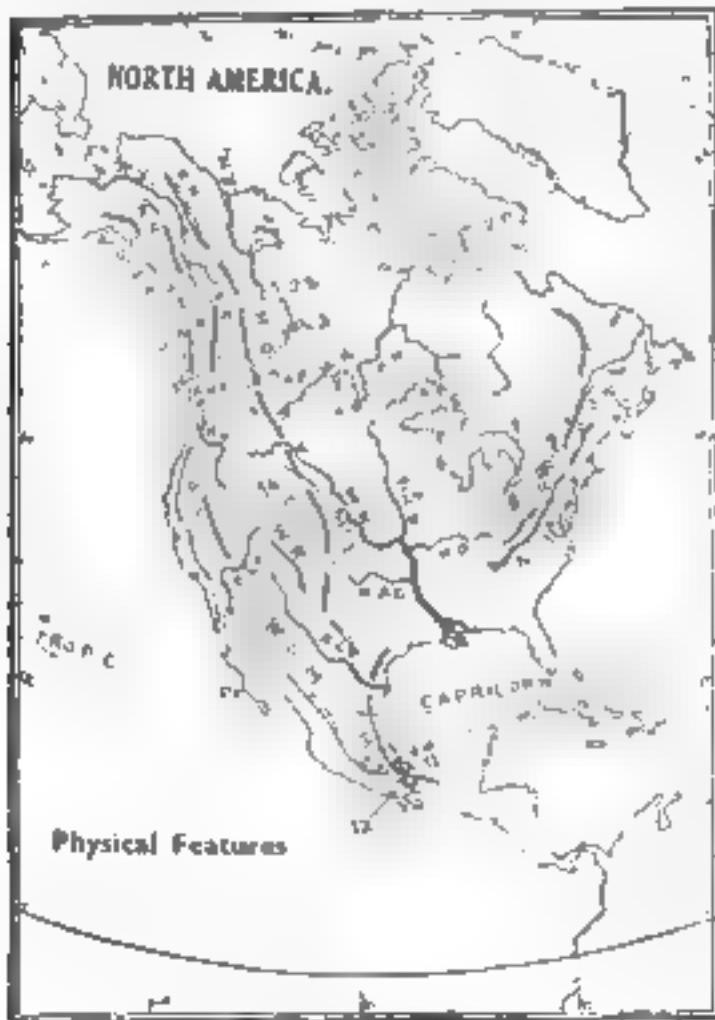
The chief is the Mackenzie. Another is the Severn. They are useless as a means of transport in winter. When the snow melts, the rivers often overflow.

**45. Why is the Mississippi very important?**

Its basin is one of the biggest in the world. It lies entirely within the temperate zone. It is used as a convenient water way for the transport of goods and men. The region it passes through is rich and fertile. As a river

flows north to south, there is a variety of climate and vegetation.

46. (a) In a map of N. America, mark the chief mountains, rivers and lakes of the continent.



**Reference Mountains** - E = Eddington Range  
**A** R = Appalachian Range **S** E = St. Elias Range **C** N =  
 Coast Range **G** R = Great Range **S** N = Sierra Nevada  
**W** R = Watch Range, W S M = Western Sierra  
 Madre, E S M = Eastern Sierra Madre **V** = Volcanao  
 Orizaba, P O = Popo-Catapetl

**Lakes** - Great Bear, Great Slave, Lake Athabasca,  
 4 Winnipig, Superior, 6 Michigan, Huron & Erie, 9  
 Ontario, 10 Nipigon, 15 L. Salt Lake.

**Rivers** - R Y River Yukon, R M River Mackenzie, R St. Rive Saskatchewan, R N River Nelson, R A River Athabasca, R Mis River Missouri, R M River Mississippi, R G River Ohio, R A River Arkansas, R Gr River Grande, R co. River Colorado, R S. River Snake, R F= River Fraser

#### 46. (b) Name some tributaries of this river.

The Ohio and the Tennessee from the Appalachians, the Missouri and the Arkansas from the Rockies.

#### 47. Mention the chief lakes in N. America.

Amidst the Rocky mountains, there are a number of lakes, the largest is the Great Salt Lake of Utah, + has the no outlet to the sea.

The lakes in the lowlands are the following. The great Bear Lake and the Great Slave Lake in the north of Canada, begin in the centre of Canada on the borders of Canada and the United States, the great lakes of Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. See map # 28.

#### 48. How are the falls avoided?

A Canal has been built round the falls. (Water is caught and small ships can sail from the Atlantic right into Lake Superior)

### CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

#### 49. Which is the coldest month for N. America?

January is the coldest month.

**50. What is the most important Isothermal line?**

Isotherm of  $37^{\circ}$  F is the most important.

**51. Through what part of the continent does it pass?**

It cuts right across the continent. Hence more than half the continent has a temperature below freezing point in January.

**52. The centre of the continent is very cold. Why?**

1. It is far from the sea.

2. The winds blow from the Arctic regions and there is no mountain barrier to stop them as the mountains run from north to south.

3. The Rockies shut out the warm westerly winds.

**53. a. The west coast is warmer than the east coast. Why?**

The coast of the West is kept warm by a warm current called the *North Pacific*. The North Trade winds blowing from the S. West over the land at the east does not add too much heat to the water. The *Cold Current*

**b. Why are fog formed near Newfoundland shores?**

2. a. In the meeting of the warm Gulf Stream current and the cold Labrador current.

**54. The isotherms in January bend southwards. What does this mean?**

3. b. This means that the interior of the continent is colder in winter than the coast lands in the same latitude. For reason see well to question 52.

**55. Which is the hottest part in summer (July)?**

A. parts in Mexico where the temperature is more than  $100^{\circ}$

**56. New York is as hot as the S. W. coast of India in July. Why?**

Because the Gulf Stream, which influences it, is now stronger than the cold Labrador current from the north.

**57. In summer the temperature is nearly 60° as far as the Arctic circle. Why?**

As there are no mountains or barriers running from east to west, the summer warmth of the south spreads as far as the Arctic circle. Warm winds from the west of Mexico blow up to that point.

**58. The Isotherms bend north over land in summer. Why?**

It is because the interior is warmer than the coast lands in the summer of the year.

**59. New York and Naples are in the same latitude. But the former has a temperature below freezing point in January. Why?**

This is due to the influence of the cold Labrador current on New York. No such influence is felt in Naples.

**60. What are the prevailing winds in North America? Where do they blow?**

1. The S. W. Am. Trade winds blow against the Rockies along the west coast of Canada and parts of U.S.A. in the north wind. These winds blow over the Great Lakes and ocean on the whole N.W. American flanks - in a beltless area.

2. South of latitude 30° the N.E. Trade winds blow and blow from the N.E. part of the U.S.A., the West Indies, and Central America - all the year round (see Map P. 73).

**61. What parts receive rain throughout the year?**

1. The Northern part of the West Coast and the Pacific slopes of the Rockies (Int. Trade).

2. The S.E. States, West Indies and the east coast of Central America (N.E. Trade).

**62. What is the region that gets rainfall in winter?**

The land round San Francisco.

**63. a. The Central plains receive most of the rain in summer? Give reasons.**

In summer it is a region of low pressure. Winds blow into this low pressure centre from the N. side except. But in winter, this is a high pressure centre. Cold winds blow southwards over the Central plains. So most rain falls in summer.

**b. The Rocky mountain is a very important climatic barrier. Explain.**

1. The Rocky mountain running north to South prevent the warm rain bearing weather from influencing the continent. Hence the W Coast has heavy rains whereas the interior is made dry. If it were to run east & west it would obstruct the cold dry winds from the north and completely alter the climate.

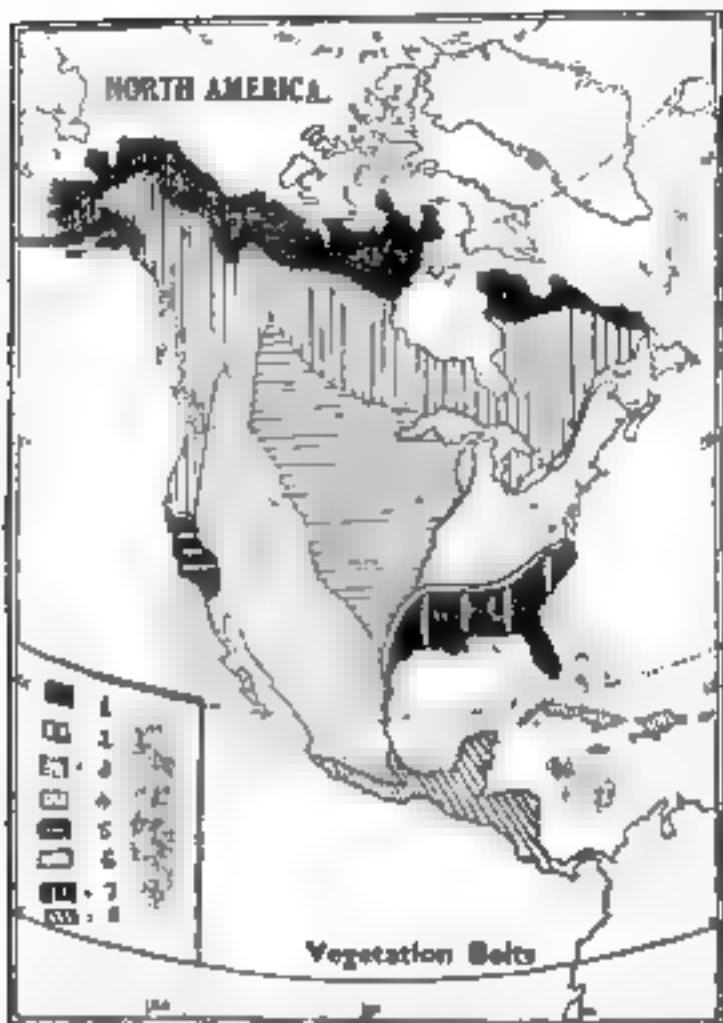
2. It is also responsible for the existence of the desert plateau of the Rocky region.

### VEGETATION

**64. Name the various vegetation region of N. America and say where they are.**

1. **The Tundra** From Alaska to Labrador. It is a region of ice and snow and is poorly inhabited by Eskimos. Their chief occupations are trapping, fishing, and hunting.

2. **The Coniferous Forest** This lies south of the Tundra across the continent, and also on the higher parts of the Rockies. It has short, warm summers and long severe winters. Coniferous trees like pine, fir, spruce, etc grow. It is often called "a bit of old world". The chief occupations of the people are lumbering, making of wood-pulp & matches in the east, and trapping of fur bearing animals like silver fox, ermine etc.



Reference -1 Tundra Region 2 Coniferous forest region,  
3 Temperate grasslands (Prairie) 4 Desert and Semi-  
desert region. 5 Mediterranean region 6 Cool Temperate  
forests 7. Hot wet Evergreen forests.

3. *Cold Temperate Deciduous Forest*—down the west Coast and the N.E. United States. These forests contain oak, beech, walnut etc. These have warmer summers and less severe winters. The chief occupations of the people are lumbering, mining and manu-factories in the Eastern parts and fishing along the British Columbia coast.

4. *Temperate Grasslands or Prairies*—In the centre, the continent has extreme continental climate with high range of temperature. The chief occupations are wheat and maize growing and cattle, sheep and pigs.—feeding.

5. *Mediterranean vegetation*, found California, on the western coast, with hot dry summers and winter rains. The chief occupations are fruit growing and fruit making.

6. *Desert*. Dry plateau of the Rocky mountains in U.S.A. and Mexico. Suitable for mining.

7. *Semi-Tropical Forests*—S.E. part of United States. This is the coffee belt region of U.S.A. famous for cotton, tobacco, maize and sugar-cane.

8. *Morot Evergreen Forests*—Central America and West Indies. (See map Page 81.)

**65. What is the vegetation of the Tundra region?**

During the greater part of the year, the ground is covered with snow. vegetation consists of grass, low-lying herbs and stunted shrubs.

### ANIMALS

**66. What animals are found in the Tundra region?**

The moose, caribou and the musk ox, the whale and the seal in water.

**67. Name the fur-bearing animals in the Coniferous forest region.**

The Squirrel, sable, ermine, black fox, wolf and bear.

## POPULATION

**68. What is the population of North America?**

It is 150 millions.

**69. What does this population consist of?**

The bulk of the population is of European descent. The rest consists of Indians, Frenchmen and Negroes.

**70. Which are the thinly-peopled parts?**

The dry basins of the west, the cold lands of the north and the two sides of the Rockies mountain area. There is a very small population in the mining areas.

**71. Which parts are densely peopled?**

1. The great river valleys - the more for the parts of the great lakes; and 2. the coastal parts are densely peopled.

**72. Where do the Eskimos live? What are their occupations?**

They live in the far north in the Tundra. Their chief occupations are as food by hunting and trapping animals.

**73. Who are the Red Indians? Why are they so called? Where do they now live?**

The natives of America were called Red Indians. One of the numbers when made of all times - the event of sad historical date - is the name Indian. They are called so because they were a people who had the name of "Red Indians". Now they are in regions far off from them.

**74. Who are the Negroes? Where are they now found?**

They are the descendants of slaves brought from Africa to work on the plantations. They live in the Southern part of U.S.A. and the West Indies.

## POLITICAL DIVISIONS

**75. Name the various political divisions of the continent.**

1. Dominion of Canada, a self-governing dominion belonging to the British Empire.

2. Newfoundland - a British Colony
3. The United States of America and Alaska - a republic
4. Mexico - a republic
5. Central America consisting of 6 small republics and the colony of British Honduras
6. Bermudas, Bahamas, Jamaica and most of the Islands of the West Indies belong to the British Empire. (*See first map on N. America.*)

**76. Why has the continent attracted immigrants from Europe?**

1. The greater part of the continent lies in the same latitude as Europe.
2. It is rich in resources.
3. It is not densely peopled.

### THE UNITED STATES

**77. How many states are there in the U. S. A.?**

There are 48 states joined to form a Federal Republic.

**78. Compare the U. S. A. with Australia as regards size.**

It is slightly bigger than Australia.

**79. Into how many regions can this be divided according to the activities of the people?**

Into five: 1. The N. E. Industrial and Commercial region, 2. The S. E. Plantation region, 3. The Central Farming region, 4. The Passes and Mining regions of the Rockies, and 5. The Pacific Coastlands.

**80. What are the two parts of the N. E. Industrial region?**

1. The Appalachian region.
2. The New England states.

**81. What natural advantages has the Appalachian region got?**

There is a rich coal field—the Appalachian coal field especially in the north. It yields also iron and petroleum. There is also a vast supply of natural gas.

**82. What industries have developed here? Name the towns engaged in them.**

Pittsburg, in the valley of the Ohio, the largest steel-making centre in the world.

Johnstown—famous for steel and goods, engineering  
Baltimore—tobacco and cotton

**82. (a) Why has New York grown in importance?**

1. It commands the chief entrance to the United States.
2. It is the chief seaport in the country and the terminal port for Atlantic lines.
3. The Hudson and Mohawk valleys form a passing route to the interior.
4. The coastal plain shows of easy communication with other towns.

**83. What are the industries of the South Appalachian region?**

- (1) Manufacture of iron and steel goods—centres Birmingham
- (2) Cotton manufacture—scores of towns are engaged in this. For they are situated within the cotton-growing belt and many of these are situated on the falls line. Water power is available for driving machinery.

**83. (a) Describe the manufacturing region along the southern states of West Michigan and Erie.**

It gets iron from Lake Superior and coal from the Appalachian coal field. Chicago—slaughtering and canning

city beef mutton and pork butchers and manufacturers are made out of bone comh and leather. Detroit is famous for motor works. Cleveland and Buffalo are famous for iron and steel works.

**84. What are the industries of the New England States? Why are they found here? Name some manufacturing towns.**

(1) Textile work. No coal, no iron. They do not grow cotton at all. They do not produce enough wool and jute for carpet weaving and woollen industries. Yet these industries are very big, because of imported silk. In the 18th century, water power was used for manufacturing purposes. The moist climate is suitable for cotton manufacture. Plenty of water is available. There are many good ports facing the countries of Europe.

(2) Manufacture of watches and clocks, firearms, jewellery and small metal goods.

The St. John, Kennebec, Saco and Androscoggin and Penobscot Rivers are navigable.

Population: Boston.

**85. Give the extent of the S. E. plantation region.**

This includes the Southern part of the Atlantic basin and the low land near the Gulf of Mexico as far as Texas.

**86. What are the products of this region?**

Tobacco—Sugarcane—citrus fruits—oranges, grapefruit and pineapples—soyabean and rice in other parts.

**87. Where does the Central farming region lie?**

It lies between the Appalachian Highlands and the Rocky mountains.

**88. What are the occupations of the people here?**

The Mississippi plain—agriculture, the High plains—pastoral farming.

**89. What are the two grain belts? Where are they? What are their capitals?**

Maize belt is the land between the Mississippi and the Ohio. Chicago is the capital of this belt. The wheat belt is to the north of the maize belt. Minneapolis is its capital.

**90. (a) Account for the importance of Chicago.**

It is the capital of the Maize belt. It has an extensive meat trade. Its position on the shore of Michigan has vastly increased its trade. It is a flour-milling centre. It has much trade in other grain and vegetables. A coal field lies about it. The city provides fuel for its steel works.

**90. Name another town in the Maize belt.**

St Louis at the junction of the Mississippi. It is a Confluence town.

**91. Why is Minneapolis the greatest Corn-milling centre in the world?**

It is in the centre of the wheat belt. The falls of St Anthony provide power for machinery. It is one of the largest flour mills in the world. From this port, wheat and flour are exported.

**92. Where are the High Plains? Why is pastoral work more important here? What animals are reared?**

They lie to the west of the grain belt. At altitude made and winter snows make pastoral work more important than agriculture. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are reared.

**93. What is the Yellow Stone Park?**

It is a plateau in the heart of the Rockies. It is a region of forest, mountains, gorges, waterfalls and geysers.

**94. What has made the district of Salt river valley into a cotton-growing region?**

The Roosevelt Dam.

**95. What minerals are found here?**

Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and oil.

**96. What are the occupations of the people of this region?**

Gold and silver mining, cattle, wheat growing and fruit growing now lumbering.

**97. What is the most important town here?**

San Francisco which exports large quantities of wheat to Europe.

**98. Which is the centre of the Film-making industry?**

Los Angeles.

**99. Account for the importance of San Francisco.**

1. It is the only good harbour in the West Coast.
2. It is the outlet of the beautiful and fertile valley of California.
3. The forests provide excellent timber.
4. An oil field in the south supplies petroleum.
5. There are three routes to the interior.

### THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

**100. What are the provinces of Eastern Canada?**

1. Nova Scotia. 2. Prince Edward Island. 3. New Brunswick. 4. Quebec. 5. Ontario.

**101. What are the chief occupations of the people?**

1. Agriculture (cultivation of oats, wheat and barley).
2. Cultivation of fruits—apples, grapes, cherries and figs.
3. Dairy-farming (butter and cheese).
4. Timber industries (Lumbering, pulp).

5. Fishing (cod, lobster)

6. Mining and manufacture (steel works)

**102. Why have timber industries developed here?**

1. Eastern Canada is a great timber reserve

2. Spruce, cedar, birch and oak are the chief trees that grow

3. They are cut down in winter and floated down the rivers in spring.

4. Mills are worked by power from water falls.

5. Soft wood is available and is made into pulp. This is used in the manufacture of paper and of book milk.

**103. What minerals are found here?**

Copper, silver, cobalt and nickel - asbestos (Quebec produces 50% of the world's supply), coal and iron.

**104. What are the manufacturing centres? What manufactures are carried on?**

1. Toronto and Hamilton - Steel Works

2. Fort William, Toronto, + Flora milling.  
Montreal

3. Quebec      { Butter, cheese, condensed milk,  
                  lumbering

4. St. John's Newfoundland - Coal, river oil.

**105. What are the Prairie provinces?**

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

**106. What are the occupations of the people?**

Agriculture and pastoral work. The latter in the elevated and drier parts.

Manitoba — Agriculture.

Alberta — Pastoral work

Saskatchewan — Both.

**107. What are the crops raised?**

Wheat, oats, barley, rye, pulses, potatoes and turnips.

**108. What are the chief towns here?**

*Winnipeg and Brandon* — Manitoba.

*Regina and Saskatoon* — Saskatchewan.

*Foothills and Calgary* — Alberta.

These are large towns.

**109. How is machinery driven here?**

With Natural gas.

**110. What minerals are found in British Columbia?**

Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and coal.

**111. What other industries are carried on?**

Agriculture, fishing and agriculture, growing.

**112. What are the centres of fishing industry?**

Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster.

**113. Why has fishing industry grown here?**

The fish comes from the Pacific side. It is well supplied with salmon here. There are many fishing factories. The fish is sent by train to the towns of Eastern Canada.

### MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

**114. What are the minerals found in Mexico?**

Silver — one of the world's metals. Gold, copper, zinc and iron are also found. Petroleum is obtained on the coastal plain.

**115. What are the occupations of the people?**

1. Peasants work on the steams. Cattle, horses, sheep, goats and pigs are reared.

2. Large owners in the coastal lands and on the hill slopes. Cultivation of rubber, tobacco, bananas, hemp, cotton, coffee and maize.

**3 Forestry—on mountains.****116. What manufactures have developed here?**

Cotton, linen and jute.

**117. What climate have Central America and the West Indies?**

A hot climate with plenty of rainfall favouring the growth of luxuriant forests.

**118. What is the occupation of the people?**

Agricultural work—cultivation of banana, sugar, cocoa, cotton and tobacco.

**119. What is Chicle?**

This is sap obtained from a tropical tree used in making chewing-gum.

**120. What is the mineral wealth of Trinidad?**

There is a mine of asbestos over 100 miles to the west from which large quantities are exported. This is used for road making. Tin is also known to be inexhaustible.

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.****121. What are the important means of transport?**

Waterways, roads, railways and airways.

**122. Where are dogsledges and birch-wood canoes used?**

The former in N. B. and the latter in northern B.C. are used, where roads and railways do not exist.

**123. What are the important water ways?**

1. The Mississippi with its tributaries.

2. The St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

**124. What are the important railways?**

There are two—continenta railways both to Canada and the U.S.A.—the Monrovia Lake river.

(2) New York to San Francisco.

**125.** 'The trans-continental railways are the land links in a round the world journey'. How?

Big Atlantic liners connect the chief ports of Europe with New York and Montreal. Railways take passengers to the Pacific ports of Vancouver and San Francisco. Pacific liners continue the journey to Australia and New Zealand, crossing across the Indian ocean via Suez to Europe.

### THE PANAMA CANAL.

**126.** When was the Panama Canal opened? By whom? What is its length? How is it worked?

It was opened in 1914 by the United States Government. It is 51 miles long. It is worked by lock system — 3 locks for ascent and three for descent.

**127.** How is it important?

1. It has brought the Pacific coast of America nearer to the ports of Western Europe by nearly 5,000 miles.

2. It helps the fleet of U.S.A. to sail quickly from the east to the west and vice versa.

3. It gives England a shorter route to New Zealand and an alternative route to Australia, China and Japan.

**128.** What are the towns on either side of the Panama Canal?

On the Atlantic side, Colón; on the Pacific side, Balboa.

**129.** (a) In the accompanying map of N. America, numbers are put instead of names, thick lines show mountains, dots towns, lakes, small circles rivers, and Provinces rectangles. Write down the names corresponding to numbers on the map:

(b) Indicate the winds, currents and plateaux of the continent also.



Ans. 1 Alaska 2 Mexico 3 Lake Superior, 4 Michigan  
5. Ontario. 6 San Francisco, 7 Vancouver, 8. The

Appalachians, 9 The Rockies, 10 Great Salt Lake, 11  
 Great Bear lake, 12 L. Winnipeg 13 The Coast range,  
 14 Cascades, 15 The Mississippi, 16 The St. Lawrence,  
 17 The Colorado, 18 The Gulf of Mexico, 19 Hudson  
 Bay 20 New York

*b. Numbers written small circles*

1 Yukon plateau, 2 British Columbia plateau, 3  
 Idaho plateau, 4 The Great Basin, 5 Colorado plateau  
 6 Mexican plateau

#### Winds.

- 1 N W A T North West Art Trades.
- 2 N E I North East Trades.

#### Currents.

- 1 N P C North Pacific current } Warm.
- 2 G S C Gulf Stream current } Warm.
- 4 L C Labrador current (cold)

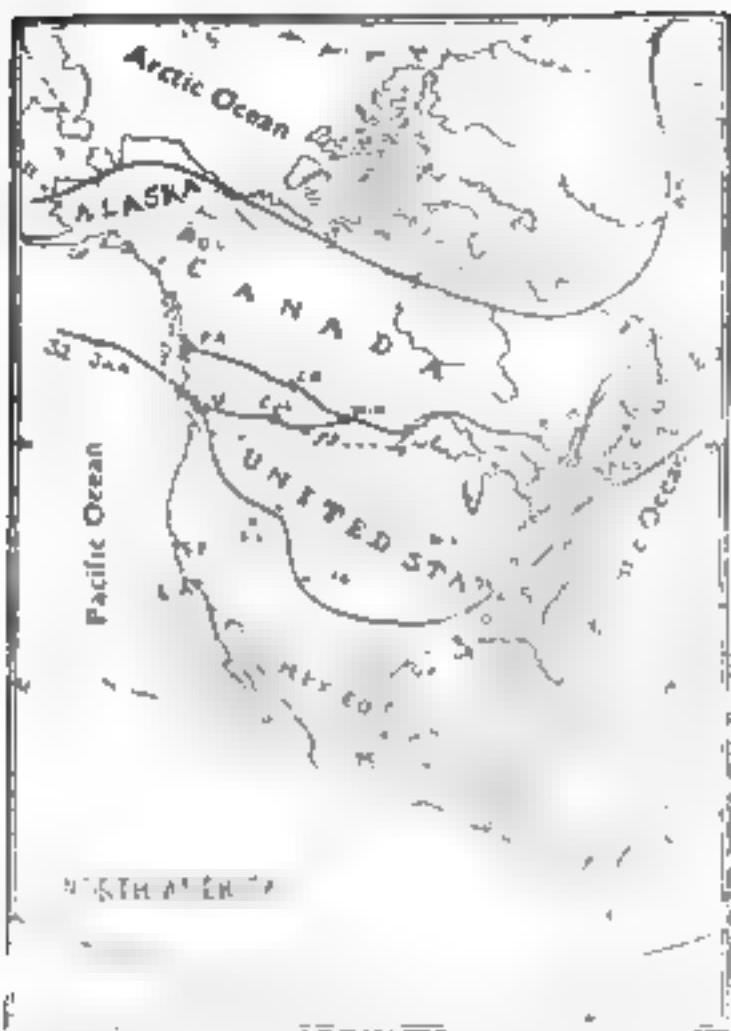
#### 130. In a map of North America mark

- (1) A tree-continental line.
- (2) The political divisions of North America
- 3 Important Towns - Prince Rupert, Edmonton, Dawson City, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Port of Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Truro, Anticosti, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, San Juan city, New York, Erie, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Galveston, St. John, Tampico, Veracruz, Mexico city, Orizaba.

4) 32° lat. Isotherm and 45° July Isotherm

Reference: Dot map on P. 97,

**Towns:** D C = Dawson city      R = Prince Rupert  
 Ed = Edmonton    Ca = Calgary    V = Vancouver    Re =  
 Regina    Wi = Winnipeg    D = Detroit    O = Ottawa    Mo =  
 Montreal    Q = Quebec    To = Toronto    B = Buffalo  
 Cl = Cleveland    Ha = Halifax    B = Boston    N Y = New



York Ph = Philadelphia      Ci = Cincinnati, W =  
Washington St L = St. Louis      Ch = Chicago  
S L C = Salt Lake City      N O = New Orleans, Gr =

Galveston Sa = San Francisco, L. A. = Los Angeles,  
 Tam = Tampico V C = Vera Cruz, M = Mexico City  
 Or = Orizaba, T A = Tampa.

States B. H = British Honduras G = Guatemala  
 H = Honduras, S = Salvador N = Nicaragua  
 C R = Costa Rica P = Panama P R = Puerto Rico

131. Say whether the following statements are true or not.

1. In the north lies the Yukon plateau drained by the river Yukon, which flows to Bering Strait. Yes.
2. The Sonora river plateau is like the Deccan and is built of lava. Yes.
3. The Golden Gate is in the Mexican plateau. No.
4. The Labrador plateau in the West of America consists of hard old rock. No.
5. Central America must once have extended much farther east. Subvolcanic produced the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. Yes.
6. The Mississippi, in the lower reaches, is above the level of land on each side. This is due to the deposition of sediment on its bed. Yes.
7. The High Plains are from three to six hundred feet. This region should really be called a plateau. Yes.
8. Central America, the low shorelands of Mexico and the West Indies form a separate region. These lands lie in the Torrid zone and in the track of the Western wind. No.
9. The population of North America includes people from every country in Europe and Asia. Yes.
10. The English language is spoken south of the Rio Grande and Spanish to the north of it. No.
11. The cold Taiga region of northern Canada is thinly peopled by Eskimos whose mainstay of life is the seal. Yes.

12. Ten per cent of the population of the United States consists of Red Indians. No.
13. Pittsburgh in the valley of the Ohio is the greatest steel making centre in the world. Yes.
14. The central plantation region lies between the Appalachian Highlands and the Rocky mountains. No.
15. North of the maize belt comes the wheat belt. Minneapolis on the Mississippi is the capital of the wheat belt. Yes.
16. Both gold and quick silver are still worked in the Pacific Shorlands and there are oil fields in California. Yes.
17. There are no railways in Northern Canada. Bundles of wares are taken by sledge or canoe to Hudson Bay Company's stores. Yes.
18. Dairy farming has developed at a wonderful rate in Eastern Canada. One reason is that Britain is a large buyer of butter, cheese and condensed milk. Yes.
19. Until the beginning of the 19th century central Canada was known only to hunters and trappers of the Hudson Bay company. Yes.
20. In British Columbia fruits like apples, grapes, peaches and apricots are grown. Fresh and canned fruits are exported to other parts of North America and to Europe. Yes.
- 132. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.**
- One third of the world's annual output of 1—comes from 2 (1. silver 2. Mexico)
  - The largest islands in the West Indies are the republics of 1—and 2—(1. Cuba 2. Haiti)
  - Central America and the West Indies are alike in having a + climate with 2—rainfall. (1. hot 2. abundant)
  - Tobacco has mineral wealth of an 1 kind. This is a lake of 2—over 100 acres in extent  
(1. copper 2. asphalt)

5. 1. A British Crown colony up the Atlantic is almost 1,000 miles from the West Indies. The islands have a beautiful climate. They are a favorite 2. 3. of American people. 1. Bermuda. Winter 3. report.

6. By using the 1. canals between Lakes Superior and Huron, and the Welland canal instead of the 2. river, vessels are able to pass from the heart of the continent to the sea. See 3. Niagara.

7. The Trans-continental railways are the lead 4. 1—2. 3—journey 4. to 5. a 3. round the world.

8. There are sand banks about the mouths of the Mississippi — is necessary to construct a good waterway to New Orleans. Dredging

9. The northern part of the eastern coast is very 1. Fandy Bay Boston Flueboar, New York 2. about Driftwood Bay Chesapeake Bay and many other islands are 3.

4. They are near 4. to the coast 5. can talk here are 5. 6. irregular 2. drowned 3. reefs 4. no 6. 6. 5. large 6. ports.

10. The eastern margin of the continent may be divided into the regions 1. 1—red 2. 3. the St. Lawrence region 2. the South Western States.

The St. Lawrence region 1. 1—red 2. 3. seasons. This is largely due to 1. 1. C. 4. area.

2. The interior of Mexico has a climate modified by 1. It is a region of 2. rainfall 3. altitude 4. low.

3. Much of the rain in the central belt falls in 2. It is caused by 1. 2. summer 3. invasion.

+ To the central belt U. S. A. the rain has often  
come upon the ground below the snow line. Hence there is no  
1. vegetation but there are hundreds of miles of 2.  
grass 3. wood 4. broken by 5. and 4. In former  
time 1. was the home of great herds of 5. which were  
hunted by 6. Indians living in 7. and among 3. prairies  
4. trees 5. bison 6. Red 7. Indians.

15. Georgia produces the silky 1. variety called the  
2—3. cotton. 1. long stapled 2. sea 3. island.

16. The land near the Gulf of Mexico is part of the  
belt. North of this comes the grain belt, 1 first 2.,  
which requires a warm climate and then 3. and 4—  
cotton-growing 2. maize 3. wheat + oats.

## EURASIA

### 1. What is Eurasia?

It is the name given to the two continents of Asia and Europe thrown together.

### 2. Between what latitudes does Eurasia lie?

Between 1° N and 88° N.

### 3. What is the southernmost latitude of Europe? What is the northern limit?

36° N is the southern most latitude. 72° N is the northern limit.

### 4. What is the central meridian of Europe? What is the eastern limit?

20° E is the central meridian of Europe. 65° E is the eastern limit.

### 5. Compare Europe and Asia as regards area. Europe is over 3½ millions sq miles, while Asia is about 17½ million square miles.

Asia is five times Europe.

## COAST LINE.

### 6. How is the Coast line of Europe?

It is very much broken. No other continent has such a broken coast line as Europe.

### 7. Name the chief openings along the coast of Europe.

1. The Black Sea, 2. the Mediterranean, 3. The Baltic Sea, 4. The North Sea, 5. The English channel,

6. The Bay of Biscay (France), 7. The Adriatic sea (Italy)  
 And 8. The Aegean sea between Greece and Asia Minor

**8. What advantages does Europe get from its broken coast?**

1. The climate is made amenable.
2. There are a large number of natural harbours.
3. The people take to fishing and have become great sailors.

**9. How far is a large part of Central Asia from the sea?**

It is more than a thousand miles from the sea.

**10. Compare the west coast of Europe with the east coast of Asia.**

1. Both the coasts have well-watered plains.
2. Both have peninsulas in the north—Scandinavia in Europe and Kamtschatka in Asia.
3. Off the coast of Asia lies Japan while Britain lies off the coast of Europe.
4. Both the coasts are broken—the Yellow sea corresponds to the North Sea.

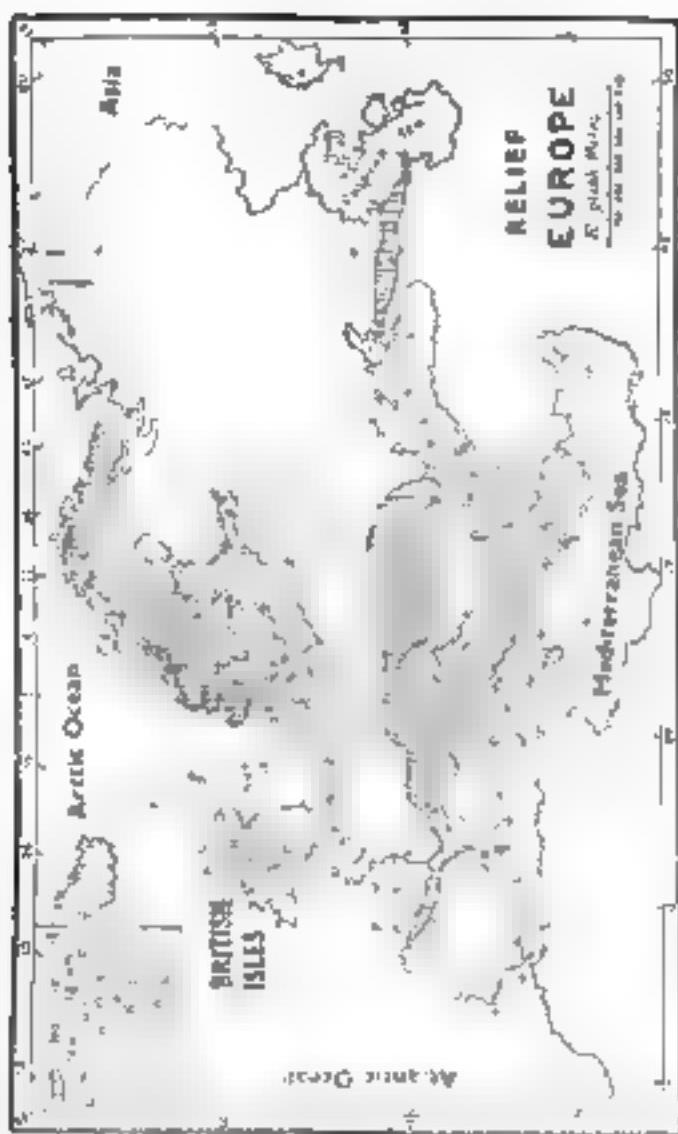
**11. Compare the southern coasts of Europe and Asia.**

In each case there are three peninsulas in the south: Arabia, India and Indo-China in Asia, Spain, Italy and Balkan peninsula in Europe.

### I. EUROPE, RELIEF AND RIVERS.

**12. What are the relief regions into which Europe is divided?**

1. The Scandinavian plateau in the north.
2. The North-west European plain extending into Russia.
3. A system of fold mountains and plateaus in the centre.
5. The Peninsular region in the South with plateaus and mountains.



**Reference:** *Bays, Seas, Islands, Countries*. G. F = Gulf of Finland. G. R = Gulf of Riga. Z = Zee and L = Firths. S. D = Strait of Dover. E. C. = English Channel. F. I's = Firths. S. I's = Shetland Islands. O. I's = Orkney Islands. Hebr. = Hebrides. I. S. = Isle of Sicily. St. George's Channel. St. V = Cape St. Vincent. N. G. = St. of Gibraltar. B. I's = Balearic Islands. M. I's = Majorca. C. Corsica. Sp. = Sardinia. T. Sea = Tyrrhenian Sea. Sicily, A. Sea = Aegean Sea. Archr. Afr. = Africa. S. M = Sea of Marmara. S. A. Sea = Azov.

**13. What is the most striking feature of the Scandinavian plateau?**

It has a broken edge facing the Atlantic, it is fringed with innumerable islands and penetrated by inlets.

**14. How are the rivers of Norway and Sweden useful?**

They are sources of electric power and for paper and chemical industries.

**15. Name the plateaus in the highland region of the south?**

1. The Meseta of Spain.
2. The Central plateau of France.
3. The plateaus of Bohemia and Hungary.

**16. Name the important plains h. e.**

1. The plain of Lombardy (Italy).
2. The plain of Hungary (Hungary).
3. The plain of Rumania.

**17. What are the most important mountain chains in Europe?**

The Alps, the Scandinavians, the Carpathians, the Pyrenees, the Caucasus and the Apennines.

**18. What is the highest peak in Europe?**

Mount Blanc in the Alps, 15,732 feet high.

**19. What are glaciers? Where are they?**

They are large masses of moving ice. They are found on the Alps and other high mountains. They scoop out U shaped valleys.

**20. What is the Alps region noted for?**

It is noted for its fine scenery. Thousands of tourists visit it during summer.

**21. Name some lakes on the Alps.**

Geneva, Leman and Zurich in Switzerland; Maggiore, Como and Garda in Italy. Lake has kept up Europe.

**22. What are the chief rivers amongst the highlands?**

The Po, the Rhone, the Rhine and the Danube.

**23. How is the Rhine important?**

It forms an international highway of commerce. Its basin is very fertile. Its banks are used with much for irrigation and cities.

**24. How is the Danube important?**

Next to Vouga, it is the longest river in Europe. It flows through several countries—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. It is a great water way to S.E. Europe.

**25. What are the countries lying in the central plain?**

Northern France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Poland and Russia lie in the central plain.

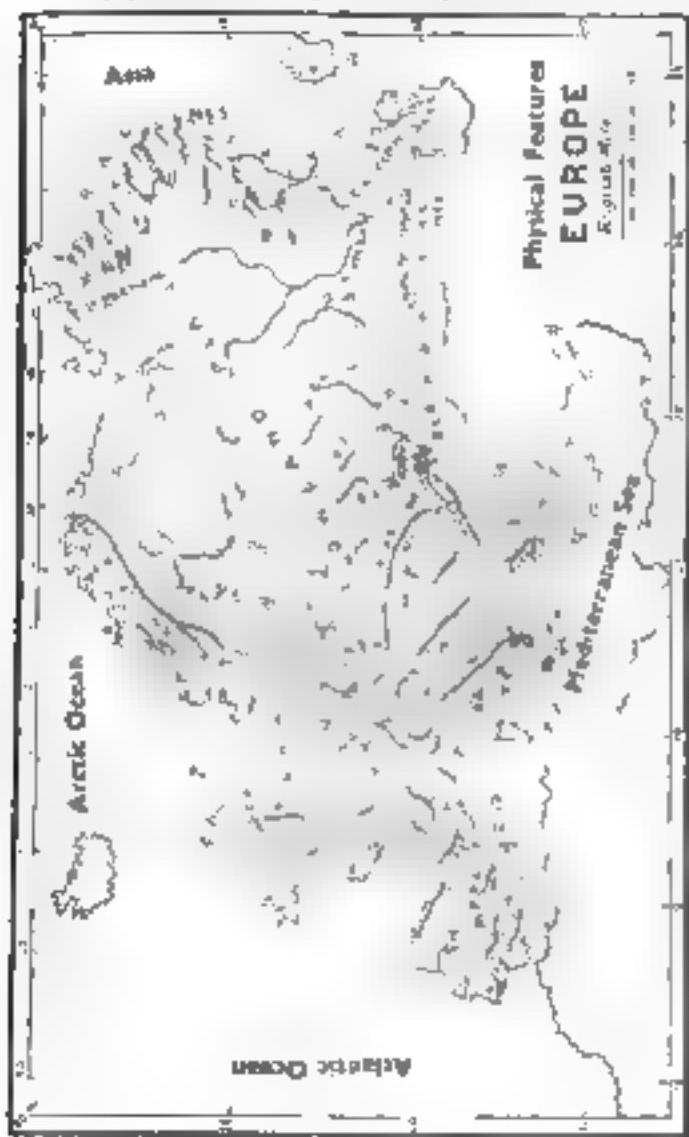
**26. Why is the continental shelf in the west coast large?**

The lowlying portion of the continent in the west have submerged. These form the North Sea. They are known as the continental shelf.

**27. What rivers flow through this plain?**

1. The rivers entering the Arctic ocean are of no value.
2. The Volga flows into the Caspian sea.
3. The Rhine, The Loire, the Meuse, Seine, Loire and Garonne are useful waterways.

27. (a) Draw a map of Europe and mark there



**the chief mountain ranges, rivers and plains.**

Reference—C H=Cheviot hills Cc=Cevelopes A V=Auvergne mountains Can=Castabnans M P=Mosser & Plateau R G=River Guadalquivir R Gua=R ver Guadiana R E=River Ebro S M=Sierra Morena, S N=Sierra Nevada, Pv=Pyrenees, R A=River Arno, R T=R ver Tiber, V=Volcano Vesuvius H F=Hungarian Plain P H=Plateau of Bohemia J=Jura Mts W P=Walachian Plain.

**26. Why are the rivers of Europe important?**

- 1 They are navigable for the greater part of their course
- 2 Many large towns stand on their banks
- 3 They are very valuable for trade as they pass through rich industrial countries.
- 4 Some are useful for irrigation if not for navigation.
- 5 Some provide mechanical power as in Scandinavia and Switzerland.

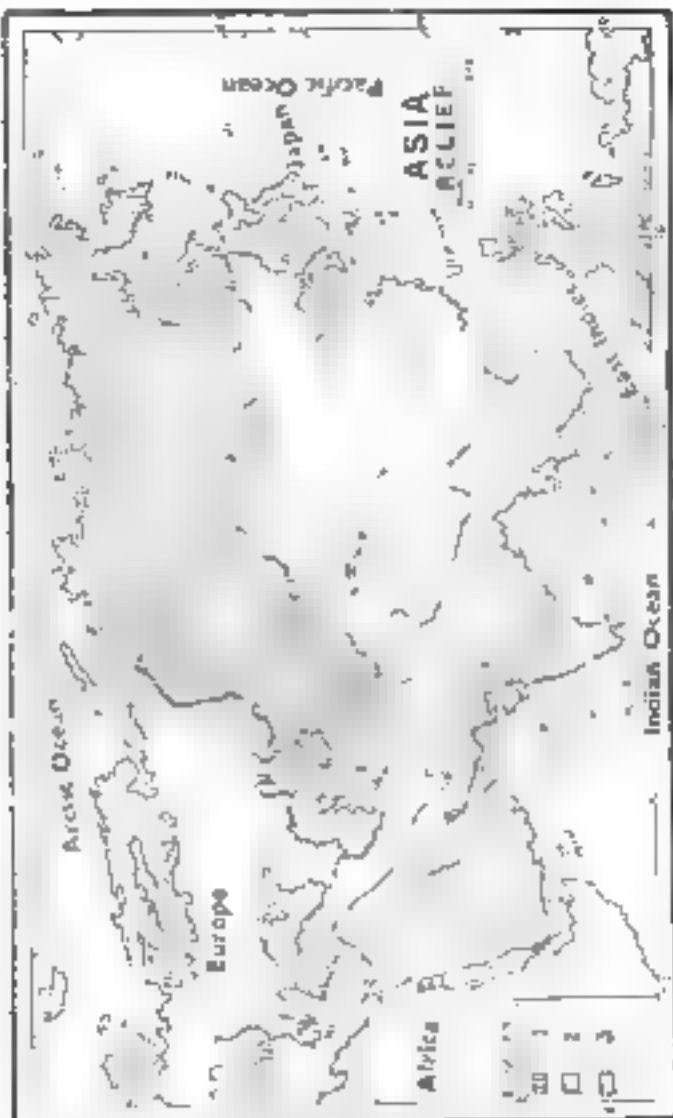
**'ASIA—RELIEF AND RIVERS**

**29. What are the chief physical regions of Asia?**

- 1 A vast plain in the north.
- 2 A huge highland region in the middle.
- 3 A region of peninsulas and islands in the S. and S. E. Vide map P 109.

**30. What are the two parts of the highland region?**

- 1 The plateaus of the South and South West e.g., the Deccan in India and Arabia on one side and the Iran, Kurdish and Anatolian plateaus on the other.
- 2 The central highlands—the great fold mountains consisting of the Tien Shan, the Altai and other ranges.



Reference : *Regions*. I. Northern Plain region

**2 Central Mountainous region 3 Southern Peninsular region**

Raya Seas, Gulf Islands etc. C.CS—Cape Chelyuskin N. S. E. New Siberia Islets G.I.—Gulf of Pohor'ya S. Sea of Okhotsk Y. Sea, Yellow Sea, H. I. Hainan Islands S. Shantung I. Liao-tze River Bohai, Laotzebo M. S. M. I. Manchuria Man Gulf of Marten C.C. Cape Cross I. Liao-tze Islands Max Mandarive Islet G. M. G. G. M. Man G. C. G. of Cambay P. G. Persian Gulf S. O. Strait of Ormuz S. A. Sea of Aral, S. B. Aral of Bab-el Mandeb S. C. Suez Canal

**31 What is called the Roof of the world?**

The mountains of Asia originate from a great mountain chain called the Tianshan. The name was given to the Roof of the world.

**32. What is the main water parting?**

The Tien Shan, on the side of which the basin lies on the other side lies the basin of the Amur and Lake Baikal.

**33. What is the other water parting?**

It is the Altai composed of the Altai and the Sayan mountains. This separates the basin of the Yenisei and the Lena with the basin of the Ob from the basin of the Amur and Lake Baikal.

**34. What is the Hungarian gate?**

It is a narrow south thoroughfare situated between the Siberian Ural to the Mongolian plateau.

**35. What basins does the Hindu Kush separate?**

It separates the basin of the Amu Darya from that of the Indus.

**36. Write a note on the Himalayan.**

These are the loftiest mountains in the world. They lie to the south of India and are 10,000 ft. high. They consist of a number of parallel ridge.

**37. How have the eastern islands been formed?**

They have been formed by the submergence of a mountain system.

**38. How are they arranged?**

They are arranged in four groups enclosing 5 seas—The first two are :—1. Indonesia and 2. Philippines. The La Cie Islands, 3. The Japanese group, 4. the Burden, (5) The Asia Iran islands. Vide Hutton map.

**39. Where do the important rivers rise? What are they?**

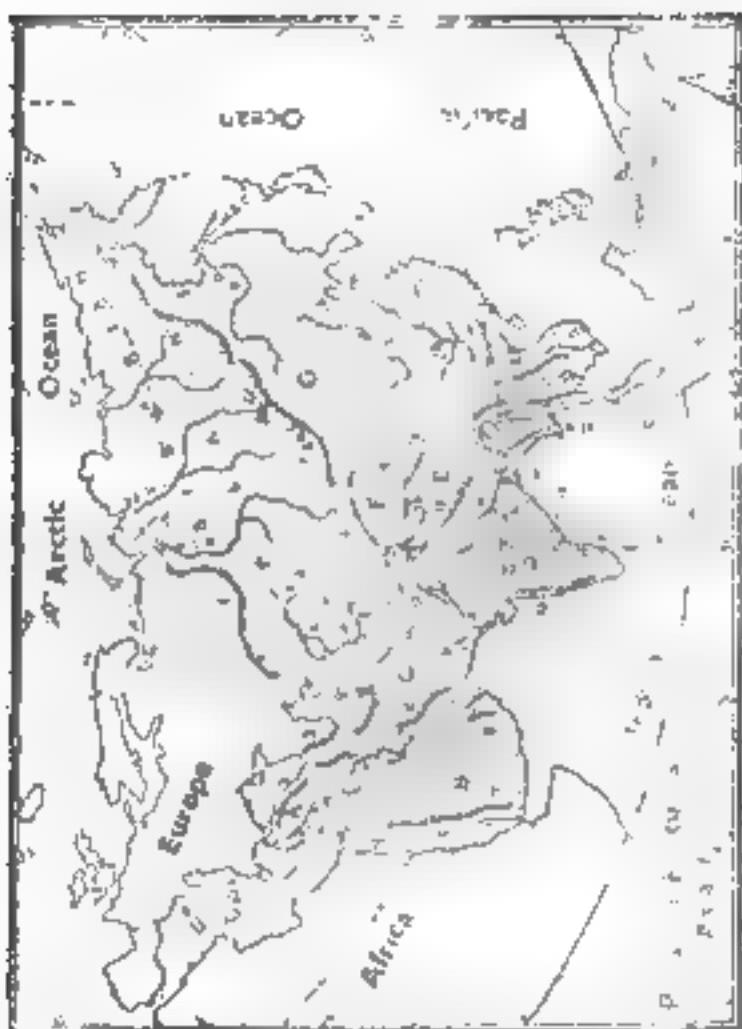
They rise in the lofty region in the north and north-east of India. They are the Hoang Ho and Yangtze (Chinese), the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra (Assam), and the Mekong, the Srep and Irrawaddy.

**39 (a) Draw a map of Asia marking therein the chief mountains, plateaus and rivers.**

**Reference :-**

Rivers: R Ob River (b) R Ya River Yenesei, R L River Lena R A River Amur, R H River Loupan (In b) Y River Yangtze hoang (a) S River Shung, R M River Mekong R M= River Meam, R S River Syberia R Jr River Irrawaddy R H River Indus R G River Ganges R I River Indus R M River Mahanadi, R Go River Godavari R K River Kistna R C River Castry R N River Han (b) R He River Helmand, A M Amu Darya, S E Syc Darya, R T River Tigris, R E=River Euphrates.

Mountains —1. Ural 2. Caucasus 3. Pontine, 4. Taurus 5. Zigos 6. Zardet Kuh, 7. Tennes 8. Oman, 9. Elourz 10. Hindu Kush 11. Sulahman 12. Kirkar R 13. N. C. 14. Satpura 15. W. Ghats, 16. E. Ghats 17. Himalayas 18. Karakorum, 19. Tien Lui 20. Arva Tsch 21. Arakan Mts 22. Pegu Yoma 23. Tien Shan 24. Altai 25. Tschilasor, 26. Bisasavor 27. Yunnan.



**Plateau.** A = Anatolia or Asia Minor B = Arabia;  
C = Iran D = Deccan, E = Tibet P = Pamir F = Tarim  
G = Gobi Desert.

## EURASIA

### 2. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

**40.** Study the isothermal maps. What relation do you note between latitude and climate?

Most isotherms run across the continent. The higher the latitude the cooler it is.

**41.** The sea has a tempering effect upon the climate of the shore lands. Show this.

1. The January isotherms bend south within the continent and northwards near the sea.

2. The July isotherms bend northwards within the continent and turn southwards near the ocean.

Winter is shorter and milder at coast than on continents than in the interior lands in the same latitude.

**42.** The N.W. margin of Europe has a winter, much warmer than that of N.E. Asia. Prove this and account for the same.

The lat. 60° N.E. up the coast of Norway 700 m. but at the same time in East Korea 4° N. there being below the N.W. margin of Europe to keep water by the North Atlantic flowing northward to the Arctic coast. It is this which makes the climate so warm.

**43.** Where do you find a great range of temperature in Asia?

In mountains from the sea.

**44.** What do you infer from the rainfall map?

1. Rain decreases and less as we get into the interior from the sea.

2. Rivers falling far inland from the sea are rainless.

3. The whole of Europe receives good rain.

4. No part of Europe gets so heavy a rainfall as Bengal and Assam.

**45. When do the eastern margins have most rain?**

In summer

**46. When does the western margin get rain?**

In winter

**47. What brings rain to the S. E. of Asia?**

The Monsoon winds

**48. What are the climatic regions of Europe?**

1. The Mediterranean region. 2. N. W. Europe. 3. Continental Europe. 4. The Alpine & Alpine Plateau P. 27

**49. Where does the Mediterranean region lie?**  
**What countries are included in it?**

It borders the Mediterranean Sea - lies between 35°N and 45°N. It includes Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Greece, South of France and Sicily and the islands to the south.

**50. Describe the Mediterranean climate.**

Hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters.

**51. What countries are included in N. W. Europe?**

The British Isles and the N. W. lands of the continent from North Cape, Norway to the Bay of Biscay.

**52. Describe the climate of N. W. Europe.**

It is Oceanic or Insular type. The North Atlantic Drift reduces winter cold. Summers are cool and warm. Daily temperature range & temperature range is between 10° and 30°. The westerly winds blow and bring rain at all seasons but the summer.

**53. What part of Europe is spoken of being continental Europe?**

The broad part of the continent between the Mediterranean region and the land of the Baltic ocean. It embraces the whole of Russia, France, Italy, Poland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary.

**54. Describe the climate here.**

The climate is one of extremes. The range of temperature

ture decreases towards the east - so the rainfall decreases. Summers are warm and winter cold.

**55. Where is Arctic Europe? What is its climate?**

This is a small region bordering on the Arctic Ocean. Winters are long and cold - January is below zero and summer is above. The sea here is frozen 10 months of the year.

**56. Name the climatic regions of Asia.**

Northern plains - The Gobi desert is here. The Monsoon region - S. W. Asia and S. E. Asia.

**57. Describe the climate of the Northern plain.**

Winters are very cold and summers are very warm. The cold air is forced down from the north by the range of mountains of the Ural, Altai, and Pamir.

**58. Where do the central highlands lie?**

To the north of the Northern plain - the Central Highlands. They include the mountain ranges of the Altai and Mongolia.

**59. What are the characteristics of the climate of this region?**

The climate is extreme. It is governed by distance from the sea and altitude. Winters are very cold - jets are hot being shot off from a high altitude and exposed to cold Arctic winds. The range is high.

**60. What two deserts are situated here?**

The Tarim basin and the Gobi desert.

**61. What countries are included in the monsoon region?**

India and Burma, Indo-China, China and Japan.

**62. What are monsoons?**

They are periodical winds - i.e. winds that blow during certain months only.

**63. What is the climate of S. W. Asia? What are the countries of S. W. Asia?**

Summer is hot and winter is cold. The range is high. Rainfall is scanty.

The countries of S. W. Asia are Asia Minor, interior of Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Armenia and Afghanistan.

### EUROPE—VEGETATION

**64. (a) Name the chief vegetation belts of Europe.**

1. Arctic Europe having Tundra vegetation.
2. Central Europe having deciduous trees and coniferous trees where in cleared parts.
3. Northern Europe having deciduous trees in wood and parks and the growing of cereals like wheat, barley etc. in extensive肥沃的 lowland areas.
4. Southern Europe including the three Southern peninsulas, growing lots of different kinds. (See Vegetation Map P. 116.)

**(b) What vegetation is found in the Mediterranean region?**

Evergreen trees and shrubs. The plants have stiff leathery leaves which are able to withstand great drought. The evergreens covered with resin or balsam.

**65. What are the chief trees and fruits here?**

The oaks, beech and maple. The fruit here is quite common. It is nice orange, yellow grapes, figs, peaches and apricots.

**66. In what parts of Europe are deciduous trees found? Name some typical trees.**

In Central Europe and most of the British Isles. The chief trees are the oak, beech and elm. Fruit trees like the apple, peach, plum and cherry also grow.

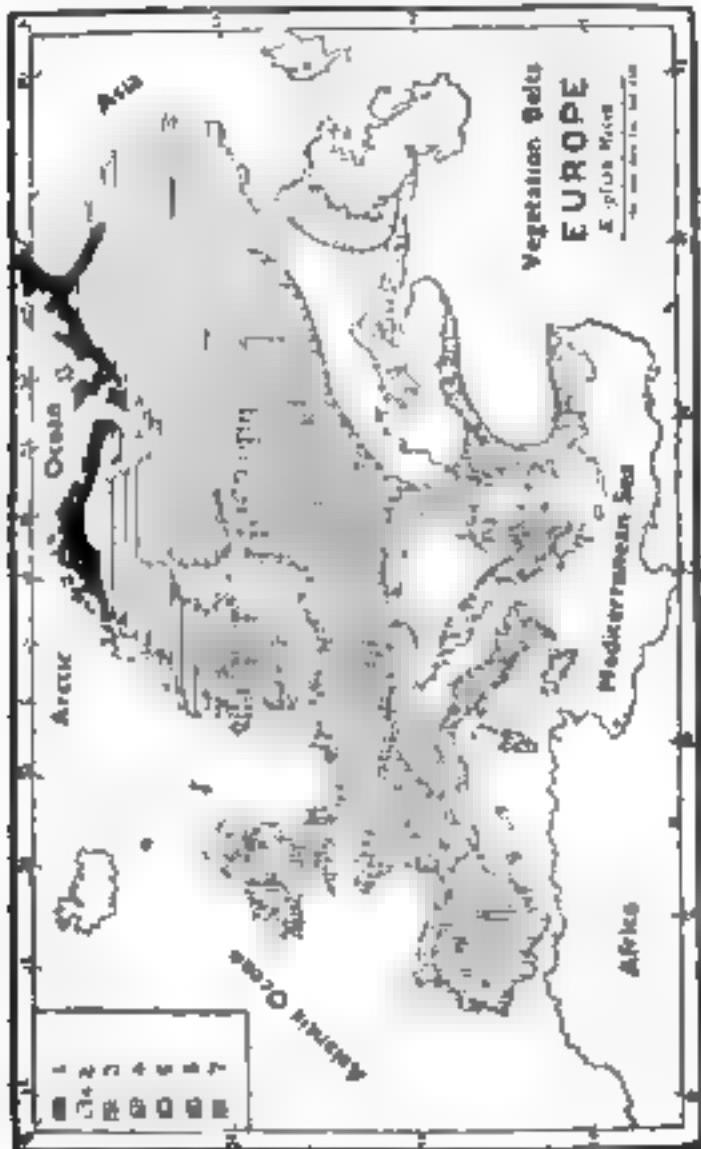
**67. Which is the coniferous forest belt?**

North of the deciduous region is Northern Scandinavia, Scandinavia and Northern Russia.

**68. What are the chief trees here?**

The pine, fir and larch—These have needle-shaped leaves.

69. Draw a map of Europe and mark therein the chief vegetation belts of the continent.



**Reference :**

- 1 Tundra Region.
- 2 Coniferous forest belt.
- 3 Woodland and grassland mainly deciduous trees.
- 4 Mountain forests.
- 5 Grass Steppe.
- 6 Mediterranean region.
- 7 Dry poor grass, scrub or desert).

**69. Where are the Tundras?**

They border the Arctic ocean. They are continued eastwards through the whole of Northern Siberia. They are found in Central Europe on the tops of mountains.

**70. What is the Tundra vegetation?**

Mosses, lichens and low berry-bearing bushes.

**71. Which is the Steppa region?**

The dry climate of South East Russia makes it suitable for grass. This is called the Steppa. This extends to Asia.

**72. (a) Are there deserts in Europe?**

No, but there is a small tract in the neighbourhood of the Caspian sea. Here the vegetation is midway between Steppa and desert scrub.

**ASIA (VEGETATION)****73. (a) Name the chief vegetation belts of Asia.**

1. The Northern Plain including the Tundras to the extreme north. Coniferous forests to the centre and Steppe in the south

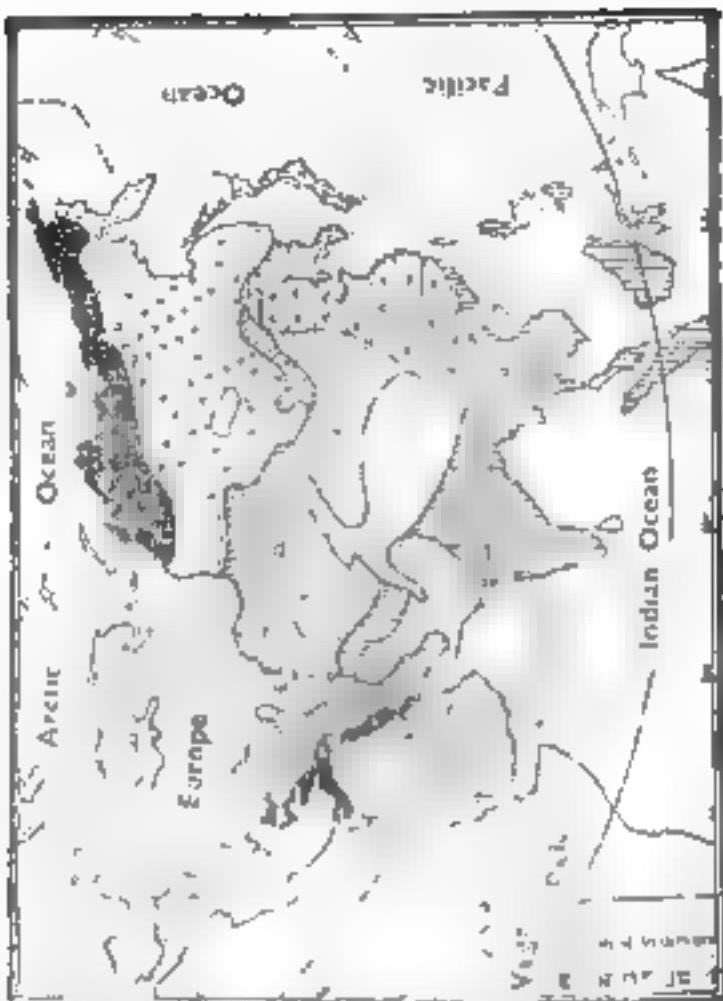
2. The Central Highlands having desert and semi-desert vegetation

3. The Monsoon Region having rich and varied vegetation (All kind. of Tropical cereals grow)

4. The South West Asia (desert vegetation)

5. The East Indies and Malay peninsula having Equatorial vegetation

6. Mediterranean vegetation along the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria & Palestine (Vide map P. 118)



**Reference:** 1 = Tundra region 2 = Con- spruce forests  
 Taiga 3 = Grass Steppe 4 = Deciduous wood and 5 = North  
 ern Monsoon (summer rain), woodland and 6 = desland 6 =  
 Dry Poor grass, scrub or desert), 7 = Monsoon and Equa-  
 torial forest (hot, wet), 8 = High mountains. 9 = Medi-  
 terranean region.

**(b) What vegetation is found in the Northern Plain?**

The three belts - Tundra in the north; forests in the centre and grass in the south.

**74 What is the vegetation in S.W. Asia?**

Savanna scrubland and desert.

#### 4. THE BRITISH ISLES

**75. The seas round the British Isles are not deep. Why?**

The British Isles have a mean depth of 600 fms. In some places the depth is as little as 30 fms. This is because the British Isles are situated in a very shallow part of the continental shelf of Europe.

**76. What is the United Kingdom?**

The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland formed by the four countries of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**77. How is the coast-line?**

The British Isles have a long coast line in proportion to their size.

**78. How is the Scottish coast?**

The coast is very rugged with numerous islands. The southern coast has large estuaries.

**79. How have the seas round Britain been useful?**

The British Isles have a great deal of fish and Englishmen have developed great fisheries.

**80. Between what Latitudes and Longitudes do the British Isles lie?**

Latitude 50° N. to 65° N. and between 0° and 10° W. and 2° E.

**81. What are the three physical divisions of Scotland?**

1. The Northern Highlands; 2. The Central Valley and 3. The Southern Uplands. (Wide relief map P. 120.)



Reference. 1 = N. w. of Scotland. 2 = East  
m. Valley. 3 = Southern Upland. 4 = Penn. & 1. 5 =  
Cumbrian Highlands. 6 = English Plain. 7 = coun-  
ties of Cornwall. 8 = Eastern Lowlands.

**82. What kind of valley is the central valley?**

It is a *valley*. It is also the salt valley of Africa but smaller.

**83. What rivers flow through this valley?**

The Tey, the Forth and the Clyde.

**84. Into how many regions is England divided?**

1. The mountain areas to the north of 1, one drawn from Scott's *Lord of the English* Channel to Flamborough Head in the North Sea.

2. The Lowlands in the S. E. of the sea.

**85. What are the four mountain regions of England?**

1. The Pennines & the Lake District. 2. the Welsh plateau and 3. the S. W. mountains.

**86. What rivers flow from the Pennines?**

The Tame, the Wear, the Tees and Coarse flow west. The Eden, Lune and the Aire flow east.

**87. What are the two gaps in the Pennines? How are they useful?**

1. The Tyne gap. 2. The Aire gap. They provide routes for roads and waterways from one side to the other.

**88. What is the Lake District noted for?**

It is noted for its beautiful scenery. Valleys containing chains of lakes are arranged like the spokes of a wheel.

**89. What is the highest peak in England? Where is it?**

Snowdon—it is in the Welsh plateau.

**90. What is the Land's End?**

It is a rocky headland in the S. W. peninsula.

**91. Where is the English plain? Is it a stretch of level land?**

It is the South eastern portion of the country about one half of England and Wales. It is not a stretch of level land but is crossed by several ridges.

**92. What are the rivers of the plain?**

The Severn, Thames, and Teme.

**93. Name the highland regions in Ireland.**

Donegall and Slievefane mountains in the north, Kerry and Wicklow mountains in the south.

**94. Where is the plain here?**

Between the two highlands.

**95. (a) What is the longest river here?**

The Shannon.

**95. (b) What are the four seasons in England?**

1 Spring 2 Summer 3 Autumn 4 Winter.

**96. Describe the climate of the British Isles.**

It has a cool equable climate. It is much less severe in winter and drier in summer than the other parts of Europe or Canada in the same latitude.

**97. What factors influence the climate of the British Isles?**

1 The sea round the islands tempers the climate of reduced winter cold and extreme heat.

2 The North Atlantic Drift brings warm waters to this region.

3 The prevailing winds - W. and Trade - are warm.

**98. Which part gets much rain?**

The western part gets more rain than the eastern.

**99. What is the natural vegetation of Britain?**

1 Deciduous trees in most parts.

2 Coniferous trees in northern Scotland.

3 Fruit trees like apple, plum and cherry every where.

**100. What is called moorland?**

The higher mountains of Scotland, England and Wales are covered with heather - brown in winter but purple in summer. Such areas are called moorland.

**101. How is the British nation described?**

It is described as a commercial and industrial people.

**102. What does this mean?**

Agriculture is still carried on. But ½ of the people depend upon manufacturing industries. They are employed in factories, workshops and office. They are town dwellers.

**103. Which parts are thickly peopled?**

Home in the following districts.

**104. Britain has become an industrial land for several reasons. What are they?**

1. The country possesses large stores of mineral resources—coal and iron.

2. Sheep farms provide raw materials for cloth industry.

3. Machines were invented and employed in mining factories.

4. The climate being equitable and cool, encourages activity in the pastures.

5. Coal has made British sailors and adventurous.

6. The central position of Britain allows to demands trade with distant parts of the world.

**105. Where are the industrial centers located?**

They are located in coal producing areas.

**106. Name the chief coal fields of England and Scotland.**

1. The Durham Coalfield      }      East of the Pennines

2. The Yorkshire coalfield      }      East of the Pennines

3. The Central coal field

4. Lancashire coal field      }      West of the Pennines

5. North Staffs-Torshire coalfield      }

6. Midland coal field.

7. South Wales coalfield.

8. Central Valley in Scotland.

**107. Why is the northern part of England called 'the Industrial north'?**

1. Most of the people are engaged in some branch of manufacture or other here.

2. There are 4 industrial areas, two to the east of the Pennines & The Durham coal field and the Yorkshire Coal-field and two to the west of the Pennines, Lancashire and Cumberland coal fields. Each has its special industries.

**108. What are the various manufactures carried on in England?**

1. Cotton and woollen goods, 2. Iron and steel goods, 3. Ship building, 4. Chemicals, 5. Leather goods, 6. Motor cars, axes and cutlery, 7. Paper, 8. Soap, 9. Fertilizer goods.

**109. What are the industries of the Durham coalfield? What conveniences are found here?**

1. Mining, 2. Manufacture of chemicals, 3. Iron and steel engineering, 4. Motor engines.

Fuel is coal from Teesdale area. Rivers or canals are used for transport.

**110. What are the shipbuilding towns?**

1. Newcastle on the Tyne.
2. Sunderland on the Wear.
3. Middlesbrough and Hartlepool on the Tees.

**111. How is the Yorkshire coalfield adapted for woolen manufacture?**

1. It has supply water for industrial purposes.
2. It has plenty of wool brought from the sheep reared in the Lincolnshire.
3. Wool is got from Australia, New Zealand and other lands.
4. Sheep used in the woolen are made in the towns there. Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield.

**112. What is Sheffield noted for? Why?**

It is noted for cutlery. The stone of the hills near by is used for making of cutlery to sharpen them. Good iron was found near but now is got from Sweden.

**113. Lancashire specializes in cotton. Why?**

The climate is damp. It is not necessary to adopt artificial methods for damping the air in factories.

2. The coalfield supplies fuel.
3. Dye stuffs are made from coal tar products.
4. Rivers from the Pennines provide water.
5. Cheshire further south, has large supplies of salt from which bleaching powder is made.

**114. Name some cotton manufacturing towns**

*Blackburn, Oldham, Bolton and Bury. All forming a semi-circle with Manchester as the centre.*

**115. Where is the pottery industry carried on?**

*In the North Stafford Coal field. Suitable clay is obtained here. It is near the coal beds of Cheshire. Now clay is got from Cornwall.*

**116. Which is called the Black country?**

*The area round Birmingham, Coventry and the West Midlands in the Midland coalfields is called the Black Country. It is so called because of all the smoke from its furnaces and workshops. It trades in metal goods. A blacksmith, a smith, bangles, pens, chains, engines, bicycles and so on.*

**117. What are the industries of the South Wales coalfield?**

*Iron smelting, steel-making, manufacture of tin plate and copper working.*

*Chief towns: Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil.*

**118. Where is Bristol? What are its manufactures?**

*It is one of the oldest English ports on the Severn estuary. It imports sugar, tobacco and so on. It prepares these articles for consumption. Fuel is got from the coalfield.*

**\*119. (a) How has London become the greatest commercial centre of the world?**

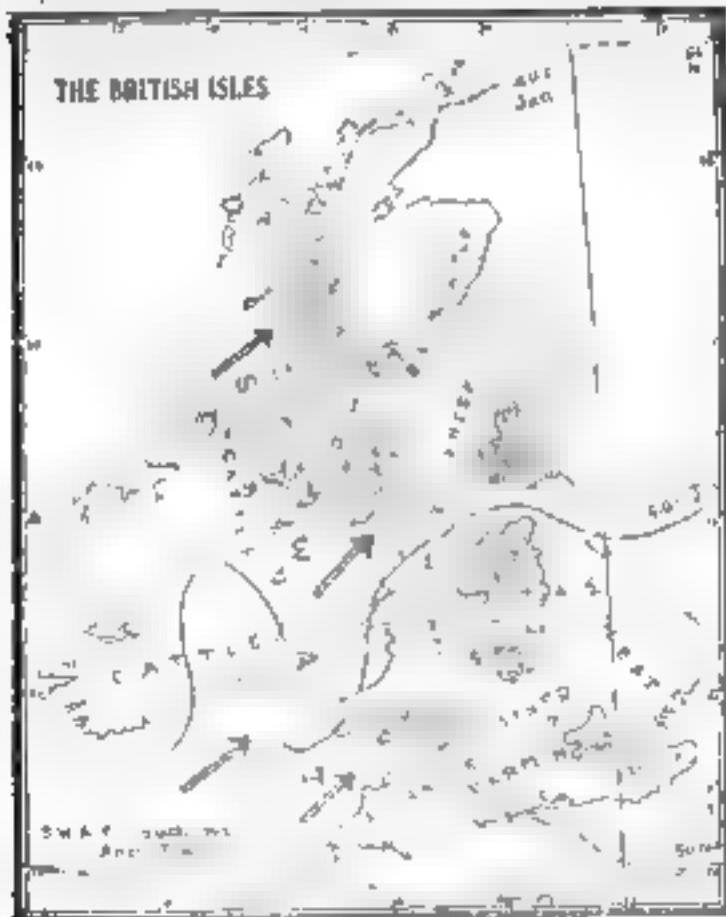
*1. It has a good geographical position. It stands on the Thames estuary. The flow tide helps shipping.*

*2. Docks and warehouses extend for miles along the riverside.*

*3. Roads and railways radiate from it to all parts of Britain.*

- 4 The port is connected with the chief trading centres of Europe.
- 5 Trade has made London an important financial centre.
- 6 Many imports of industries are carried in Rock sailing ships.

**119** b. Draw a map of British Isles and mark the important coalfields and state what industries



**drive in each and also mark in it the following:**

1. Jan +00 F 2. July +10 F 3. Winds that blow
4. Places which are noted for wheat, sheep, cattle and Mixed Farming

Ans. ~~Barbado Coastfield~~: iron and steel works ship-building

2. Large scale manufacture Cotton goods in the north  
Particulars—see such

3. Yorkshire coalfield. Woolen goods
4. Lancashire cotton. Hardware, iron
5. Sheffields steel and hardware works
6. Walsall cotton, coal, coke and other metal works
7. Middlesbrough iron and steel goods
8. Peterboro, Lincolnshire and Aykborough coalfields  
Machinery, iron, steel and ships, cottons.
9. Be fast-lined.

**120. Where are the chief industrial centres of Scotland?**

They are in the central valley which contains all the mineral wealth of Scotland.

**121. What industries have been established here?**

Ship building, steel making, engineering, cotton manufacture, sugar refining and manufacture of chemicals. The towns on the Clyde estuary are engaged in these industries.

**122. What is the capital of Scotland?**

~~Edinburgh~~ near the southern shore of the Firth estuary, famous for its colleges and industries

**123. Where is the valley of the Tweed? What does it manufacture?**

It is in the southern uplands of Scotland. The manufacturing towns stand on the bank of the river Tweed manufactures the Tweed cloth and other goods from the wool produced on the hill farms.

**124. What is the only manufacturing town in Ireland? What manufactures do you find there?**

Belfast Shipbuilding, manufacture of bacon and tobacco.

**125. Is farming important in England?**

Yes, the British farmers are the best in the world. The land is very carefully and scientifically cultivated.

**126. What is mixed farming?**

Farmers engaging themselves in agriculture and pastoral work in called mixed farmers. They grow corn and root crops and cultivate grass for hay. They rear cattle and sheep.

**127. What are market gardens?**

Gardens which grow fruits, vegetables and flowers to be sold in towns are called market gardens. Such gardens are found near London and other big towns.

**128. Why has fishing become important in England?**

The sulphate waters breed excellent fish.

**129. What is the staple food of the people in England, Scotland and Ireland?**

England	-	Wheat
Scotland	-	Oats
Ireland	-	Potatoes

#### 4. THE WESTERN MAINLAND OF EUROPE

**130. What are the countries in the western mainland of Europe?**

- |            |              |  |
|------------|--------------|--|
| 1. France  | } republics. |  |
| 2. Germany |              |  |
| 3. Belgium | } Kingdoms,  |  |
| 4. Holland |              |  |
| 5. Denmark |              |  |

**131. What percentage of the people of France are engaged in agriculture? What are the agricultural products?**

One half of the people are engaged in agriculture.

1. Wheat is almost all of the plain, and especially in the Alpine basins of the *Isère*—the "granary of France."

2. Market gardens in the northern part of the plain produce fruit, vegetables and flowers.

3. Wine in the vineyards of the *Grenoble*, the *Rhône* State, the upper *Savoie* and the *Loire*.

4. Sheep in Brittany and Normandy from these older breeds.

5. Sheep, oranges and olives in the *Rhône* valley.

### **132. What are the industrial centers in France?**

1. The *Paris*—Belgian coal field in Lille—iron is iron and steel is made; wool is got from the sheep farms and flax from Belgium.)

2. *Reims*—Normandy—cotton industry.

3. *Houay* and *Louguay* (Lorraine)—Steel and iron works.

4. *Lyon*—Silk industry.

### **133. How is Marseilles important?**

It is an industrial town and a great port of the south. It is at the entrance to one of the chief trade routes to Africa—the *Suez Canal*. It connects traffic with Algeria and with the east.

### **134. Paris is an important focus town. How?**

This city is built on the *Seine* at a place where several valleys meet. All the roads and canals of France radiate in all directions from Paris. It is connected with most of the European capitals and the channel ports.

### **135. Into what three parts is Belgium divided?**

1. The plain of Flanders in the north.

2. The Ardennes plateau in the south.

3. The *Sambre*—*Moselle* valley between the two.

### **136. What are the activities of the people of the plain of Flanders?**

Agriculture—rice, oats, potatoes, flax, wheat, beet and sugar are grown.

2. Cotton and sugar-cane are lacemaking.

**137. What is the occupation of the people of the Ardennes plateau?**

Sheep farming.

**138. Where do the coalfields of Belgium lie?**

They lie in the Sambre Meuse valley.

**139. What industries have developed here?**

Steel and Engineering—*Namur* and *Liège*.

Cotton work—*Charleroi*, *Liège*.

**140. What are the important towns of Belgium?**

Brussels—the capital, Antwerp—the chief port.

**141. Belgium is 'a buffer state.' Why?**

It lies between two powerful countries France and Belgium. There is no natural boundary between them. Hence the name.

**141. (a) What is a buffer state?**

A state (small country) between two big ones, separating the chances of conflict and collision between the two.

**142. What is the peculiarity about Holland?**

Much of the land is below sea level. It is protected from the sea by sea dikes and dykes.

**143. What are 'polders'?**

Plots of land wet in the dikes are called polders. Some land is reclaimed from the Zuider Zee. These are also called polders.

**144. What are the industries of the people?**

Gardening and water farming in the islands. Cultivation of raw vegetables and root stocks, condensed milk, butter and eggs.

2. Fishing, sea trading and ship building.

3. Manufacturing in Amsterdam.

**145. Compare Venice with Amsterdam.**

Both are commercial centres. Both can be reached by means of canals and bridges.

**146. What is the political capital of Holland?**

The Hague.

**147. The Danes have always been a seafaring people. How?**

In former times, the country produced great sea pirates and raiders. Even now many people make their living upon the sea either as fishermen or sailors.

**148. What is the most important industry in Denmark? How is this carried on?**

Dairy farming. This is carried on under a co-operative scheme. The farmers take their milk to a central creamery. Butter is made on a large scale.

**149. What industries has dairy farming given rise to?**

- 1 The manufacture of feeding cake for cattle.
- 2 The rearing of pigs which are fed on skimmed milk.

**150. Denmark exports large quantities of eggs. How?**

Poultry are reared on moist farms. This enables the people to export eggs.

**151. What is the capital of Denmark?**

Copenhagen standing on the island of Zealand and commanding the entrance to the Baltic Sea in Europe.

**152. What are the physical regions of Germany?**

- 1 The Northern Plain, of sand and clay.
- 2 The Southern Highland region crossed by several mountain ranges.

**153. Agriculture is very important in Germany although it is an industrial country. How?**

One-tenth of the people of England are agriculturists. Everywhere agriculture is carried on. The crops in the north are rye, oats, potatoes and sugar beet. The limestone valley produces wheat, barley, grapes and vines. Sugar beet is also grown.

**154. In forestry the Germans are foremost. Why and how?**

There are forests in all parts of Germany. The timber has led to the growth of special industries. Bavaria

and Wurtemberg. Toys and clocks are made in Nuremberg. There are furniture factories at Munich. Pianos are made in several towns.

**155. What are the coalfields of Germany? What industries have developed there?**

1. Ruhr coalfield in the basin of the Rhine  
Industries—

(a) Textile centres Elberfeld, Krefeld and Barmen.  
(b) Steel and Engineering Centres Essen and  
Gelsenkirchen

1. Chemicals and glass centre Dusseldorf

2. Stony coalfield in the Elbe basin.

Industries—

(a) Textile work in Chemnitz  
b. Porcelain industry in Meissen.  
(c) Sugar-refining } Magdeburg  
(d) Electrical goods }

**156. How is the Kiel Canal important?**

It joins the Elbe estuary with the Baltic sea. It puts Hamburg in communication with the Baltic ports.

**157. What is the capital of Germany?**

Berlin.

**158. Which is the biggest sea-port in Germany?**

Hamburg

## BALTIC REGION

**159. What countries does the Baltic region consist of?**

1. Poland, 2. The Republics of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. 3. Scandinavia.

**160. What are the industries of Poland?**

Wood-working, agriculture and textiles

**161. How is Danzig important?**

It is a free city created after the war. It serves as a port for Poland. It is an independent city under the protection of the League of Nations. It has large ship-building yards.

**162. What are the chief industries of the Baltic republics?**

Timber industries, agriculture, dairy-farming and poultry-rearing.

**163. Norway is a land of fishermen and sailors. Why?**

The land is penetrated by numberless fjords. Many kinds of fish are caught. The people are employed in drying and salting fish, preparing cod-liver oil and packing fish for export.

**164. Why has forestry developed here?**

The mountains are covered with coniferous forests. Water power is available and is used for driving saw mills.

**165. How does Sweden differ from Norway?**

Sweden is wider and larger. It is in the sun-shadow of the mountains. It contains a number of lakes of glacial origin (e.g. Väner, Vätter, Mälaren).

**166. What are the chief industries here?**

1. Forestry and wood work. There are hundreds of saw mills, paper mills and paper factories.

2. Match-making.

3. Making of doors, window frames and other articles, ship-building.

4. Production of iron.

5. Agriculture and dairy-farming in the south.

**167. What is the capital of Sweden? How is it defective?**

Stockholm. Its harbour is often blocked during the winter months.

**168. What has helped the growth of wood industries?**

1. Plenty of timber is available.

2. Rivers are used for floating down timber.

3. They provide water power to drive machinery.

## 6. CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OF EUROPE

**169. What countries constitute this region?**

- 1 Switzerland, 2 Austria, 3 Czechoslovakia, and 4 Hungary.

They have no sea coast.

**170. What are the three regions of Czechoslovakia? What industries thrive there?**

The Bohemian plateau inhabited by Czechs.

2 The mountainous region in the south—the home of Slovaks.

3 The Moravian Gate between the two—the valley of the Oder.

Coal and iron are found near Prague. So large steel works and machine factories have been started. Glass and porcelain industries have developed as quartz and porcelain are mined in the mountains.

**171. Switzerland manufactures only small articles. Why?**

1. The country has no coast line.
2. It is mountainous.
3. Transporting goods is difficult and costly. So it makes such articles like watches, and clocks and especially wood carvings.

**172. What other industries are carried on here? What facilities are available?**

1. Making of condensed milk. There are good pastures on the Alps.
2. Chocolate industry—milk is plentiful.
3. Textile industry—water power is used.
4. Tourist industry. The scenery is magnificent—the snow capped peaks, glaciers, waterfalls and lakes attract numberless tourists.

Hence Switzerland is called the "Play ground of Europe."

**173. Why has Vienna grown in importance?**

It is called the *natural capital of Europe*. It stands on the river Danube and commands routes leading to all

part of the Caucasus. It is now the capital of Austria, a great railway centre and a river port. The north to south routes and the east to west routes cross here.

**174. Describe the physical features of Hungary. What are the occupations of the people? How are the people called? What is the capital of Hungary?**

Hungary is a Mid-European plain. It is a land of villages and farms. Most of the people are engaged in agricultural life. Most of the farms are small. The chief occupations are *farming, cattle breeding, sheep breeding, and wool weaving*. The people are called *Hungarians*.

### 7 THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

**175. The vegetation adapts itself to climate. Prove this with reference to the Mediterranean region.**

In the summer and spring weather is hot and dry. In the winter there is a great deal of rain. For winter crops, wheat, barley, or hay have to be sown now. This is because it may be by evaporation, the soil dries up and becomes droughty and cannot bear any crops at that time.

It is a semi-arid country, so it grows not for fruit. Grapes are the only crop grown there. The people live partly on the fruits of the land and partly by having cattle and hawks. They breed the cattle of cork.

**176. What is the Meseta? Why is pastoral work important here?**

The central plateau of Spain is crossed by saw-toothed ridges called *mesetas*.

It is a plateau. It serves as a break for irrigation, as well as for dry rocky valleys. So the region is a grazing ground. Hence pastoral work is important here.

**177. Spain is rich in minerals. Yet it is poor in manufactured goods. Why?**

The most valuable stores of metals are the iron, copper, tin, silver, gold, etc. But none is very large. This has restricted the industries both in Spain and Portugal.

**178. What are "huertas"?**

The irrigated lands in Spain used for the cultivation of wheat, rice, maize, cotton and fruit are called *huertas*.

**179. What is the chief industry in Portugal?**

Wine making.

**180. What are the capitals of Spain & Portugal?**

Madrid—Spain.

Lisbon—Portugal.

**181. Account for the importance of Gibraltar.**

It is a port of refuge, a supply port and a military post. It is also the entrance to the Mediterranean. It is also port which is a naval station and a coaling port.

**182. What is the difference between Northern Italy and Southern Italy?**

The people of Northern Italy are mainly engaged in agriculture, while those of Southern Italy are engaged in large scale manufacture of pottery. In Northern Italy, irrigation is very scarce, while in Southern Italy it is well developed. The chief ports of Northern Italy are Genoa and Trieste. While those of Southern Italy are Naples and Sicily. Northern Italy is a hilly region, while Southern Italy is a plain.

**183. Where is the plain of Lombardy? What crops are grown here?**

The plain of Northern Italy is drained by the Po. It has been cut by the seafloor of the Adriatic. The Alps and their slopes are when it is late and the Mediterranean slope is at a higher level.

**B. S. WESTERN LANDS OF ASIA****184. What lie in the depressions in South West Asia?**

The Persian Gulf and the part of Mesopotamia.

**185. What are the chief features of this region?**

It is distinguished by a number of depressions, high and low ranges. A number of rivers never reach the sea. Large areas are deserts. Mesopotamia and the Western end of Asia are the only portions well watered. The people are mostly nomads. Agriculture is raised on oases or in places where lands are irrigated. Date palm grows well here.

**Q6.** Name the countries in S. W. Asia and write a note on each under the following heads : physical features, occupations of people and chief towns.

NAME OF COUNTRY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	OCUPATION	NOTES
AFGHANISTAN	Plateau, where face rugged, very fit for cultivation.	1. On the high plateaus' work is carried on sheep, goats and camels are raised people nomads. Valleys are well watered. They grow wheat, barley, rice, vegetables and fruits. 2. Irrigation system	1. Capital is Kabul. 2. People here are Moslem.
IRAN	Plains with high mts., like Zagros, Alborz, Elburz, Kavir, Luristan, etc.	1. Iran benefits the Caspian Sea. 2. Cultivated land is divided by rivers, Caspian Sea, E. and W. Rivers. 3. People are mostly Moslem. 4. Capital is Tehran. 5. Major cities are Tabriz, Kerman and Qazvin. 6. Climate is dry. 7. Manufacturing of cotton goods.	1. Capital is Tehran. 2. People here are Moslem. 3. Capital is Tehran. 4. Capital is Tabriz. 5. Manufacturing of cotton goods.

**CONTINUED**

NAME OF COUNTRY	PROMPTED BY T.H.	ALL. PATENTS	TUNING
TURKEY (the Mosaic)	A lot plateau with no water plan	1 Coast, Sea & inland plains. So fruit trees & vegetables are grown. 2 Pastoral work on the dry plateau goats are reared.	1 Agora The Capital, Syracuse, capital of Syracuse 2 Pastoral work on the dry plateau.
SYRIA under FRANCE mandate Palestine the older British intermediate.	Center, fertile interior desert in the west Palestine Here we have views over the Dead Sea	1 Agriculture along the coastal tops of vine grapes and oranges. 2 Pastoral work in the dry plateau. 3 Oil works, soap works, manu- facture of robes, carpets and silk is over 1000 places in the Dead Sea	1 Agora, capital of Syracuse 2 Pastoral work Jerusalem, a holy city for Jews and Christians and a place of Pilgrimage.

CONTINUED

NAME OF COUNTRY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	OCCUPATIONS	TOWNS.
AFGHANISTAN	A desert plain. The country is arid & dry. Pasturing ranges. Forests & mountainous areas. Winters & springs in the S. P.	1 Capital area cultivation of coffee 2 Dates 3 Rearing horses near Herat 4 Trade, shipping to the Persian Gulf	Hercat Mardan ; Holy Town. Aduan " sea port Ghazni Capital port
EGYPT	North & E. flat, grassland & desert scrub. S. & W. deserts Rivers Nile & Aswan	1 Agriculture wheat, barley, tobacco 2 cotton and dates are grown 3 Pastoral work in the hills—Sheep are reared.	Giza a trading centre Maghrib a seat of trade routes. Cairo routes radiate from here. Waterways also commercial on N. & S. It is a " portland air sta- tion. There is motor service to other towns from here.
IRAQ	The E. part is arid and the S. part They cultivate cotton & oil Arab	1 S. k. farming, weaving, leather trading 4 Petroleum	

**187. How have the French developed Syria?**

By making roads and introducing motor cars.

**188. How have the English modernized Palestine?**

By draining swamps, planting Eucalyptus trees, building roads, by opening schools and providing Jerusalem with good water.

**9. CENTRAL AND NORTHERN EURASIA****189. Give the limits of this region.**

It extends from the Black Sea in the west to the Pacific in the east; from the Arctic to the basin of the Amur River in the south.

**190. What are the various natural vegetation regions here? Name the products in each belt.**

The Taiga bordering on Asia has the vegetation zone of grasses, bushes and small trees. The people are nomadic tribes. The chief animal is the reindeer.

The Taiga or coniferous forest stretches across the region from west to east in the south of the steppes. Fir, pine and larches are the chief trees. Some people are engaged in lumbering and hunting for bear oil and fur.

In both of these coniferous forest belt on the eastern and western margins, broad-leaved forests are found. Forests have been cleared and crops are raised—rye, oats, potatoes, flax and sugar beet.

(4) The Steppe lies between the two deciduous belts. The people are nomads.

(5) The steppes slowly merge in desert and semi-desert in the heart steppe area.

**191. What are the two regions of Rumania? What are the occupations of the people in these regions?**

1. *The Transylvanian plateau*—a region of oil wells, forests and plateaus—chief occupations—lumbering, mining, salt mining and oil refining.

2. *The Plain*—a region of farms. Agriculture is the

most important occupation. Wheat, maize, grapes, root crops and tobacco are grown.

**192. What favours agriculture in Russia?**

The climate is suitable for crops.

2 The 'black earth soil' is some of the best wheat lands in Europe.

3. Plenty of water is available.

**193. Russia is a land of extremes. How?**

1 It is a huge country but the coast line is short.

2 It has a larger population than any other country in Europe, but it is most thinly peopled.

3 It has hot summers and very cold winters.

4 The old far west is still unbroken but the people are the poorest in Europe.

**194. Give an account of the mineral wealth and industries of Russia.**

There are 3 coalfields —

1 In the valley of the Donets, north of the sea of Azov.

2 In the valley of the Obi in the middle of the country.

3 Kursk-Petrov in the Urals district. Iron is found in each case and silver plate is made and produced in the Urals. There are saltworks off-shore in the Caspian region under Turkmen.

Textile, steel and engineering industries have developed in several places.

Leningrad and Moscow are the chief industrial centres. Raw materials for industries are gathered in the country itself, cotton from the Caspian and wool from the Steppes.

**195. Where is the Black earth region?**

It stretches from the Romanovo boundary to the Volga. This is the richest land in the country. It grows wheat.

**196. What is the most important part of Siberia?**

The southern belt 50 to 100 miles wide,

**197. What is the Railway that passes through this region? Name some important towns on this line.**

*The Trans-Siberian Railway—Omsk on the Irtysh Towns on the Ob joined to the main line by a branch, Irkutsk on Lake Baikal.*

**198. Compare the Siberian plains with the corresponding region in North America.**

1. Both have a northern coast, ice-bound for most part of the year.

2. The eastern coast is ice-bound in both cases for greater months.

3. The interior has got an extreme climate.

4. Both have successive bands of Tundra, forest and grassland.

5. There are trans-contingental railway lines in both.

**199. What are the differences between the two?**

1. The North American region is less extensive.

2. Its climate is less extreme.

3. People in North America are better educated.

4. In North America, there is a great water way leading to the Prairies.

5. Trade is progressing well.

## 18 CHINA

**200. What are the three river basins in China?**

1. The Hoang Ho basin 2. The Yangtze basin and 3. The Szechuan basin.

**201. Why is the Hoang Ho called China's sorrow?**

It bursts its bank and floods the country for miles. Hundreds of villages and thousands of people are destroyed. Hence it is called 'China's Sorrow'.

**202. Why is the Hoang Ho useless for navigation?**

Its current is too swift.

**203. Name a river port on the Yangtze.**

At the confluence of the Huang Ho with the Han stand three towns, Hankow, Hanyang and Wu-chang. This triple town is one of the greatest river ports in the world.

**204. Where is the Yangtze called the "River of golden sand"?**

Ships can sail up the Yangtze up to Chungking. Beyond lies the Red Basin of Szechuan. Damed from a rich soil in Yunnan province, the Yangtze is called River of Golden Sand. There is gold dust in the sand.

**205. What prevents floods in the Yangtze?**

Two lakes act as regulators and check the floods.

**206. Describe the climate of China.**

In summer the whole country is within 80°N. northern. In winter 100° line passes through the north, 40° through the middle and 0° through the south. The winter is very cold and icy winds blow from the interior of Asia. Monsoon winds blow in summer. The rainfall is heavier in the south than in the north. The south is also warmer.

**207. Name the three vegetation belts.**

North—trees like oak, birch. In ch grow wheat, barley beans and apples are sown.

Centre—trees & grass. The highlands in the west, rice, millet, maize, cotton, tea, and mulberry are grown.

South—banana, cane, spices and seeds, date palm and bamboo in addition to those of the central regions.

**208. What minerals are found in China?**

Coal exists in all provinces.

Iron-ore—Tientsin.

Copper—Yenan.

Other minerals—gold, mica, lead, zinc, copper and petroleum.

**209. What industries have now developed?**

Cotton and silk manufacture has been a home industry for many centuries. New machines are employed.

Cotton mills at — Shanghai, Ningpo and Hsuehchow

Silk manufacture in Nanking and Hangchow

Silk w.ks. Hand mfg and Damask in Macau.

Shu-chi-ang, Shanghai.

### **210. Where is Hongkong? How is it important?**

It is a British crown colony. It consists of a number of islands at the mouth of the Si-kiang and a part of the mainland. The silk industries have grown here. It is bordered by gas, running, tea, tanning and rope works. At 116 km. is an outlet for sea trade in the east. It is a free port. No import duties are charged.

### **211. Describe the position of Canton. Why is it important?**

It is situated on the navigable Canton river at the head of a bay which is formed by three hills, rising in different directions. The Pao, the Tung and the Loo-pai lead to the Kow and Peihs, the Tung to the ten districts and the Si-kiang plain. This is the largest city in China. Many people live in boats on the river.

### **212. What are the dependencies of China? Describe the nature of each.**

1. Tibet — the land of farms and forests. Wheat, millet, rice, buckwheat and beans are grown. The Tibetans herds sheep and goats through the country to Yunnan-shui. Darjeeling is the chief town.

2. Sinkiang — largely desert people, nomads, chief towns are Khotan, Kashgar, Turfan.

3. Mongolia — half游牧 people are engaged in pastoral life and agriculture. Ulaan is the chief town.

4. Mongolia — a basin-shaped plateau. It is the home of the Chinese people engaged in pastoral work.

### **213. Account for the importance of Shanghai and Nanking.**

Shanghai — It is the outlet on the Yangtze delta. It exports a large amount of tea, cotton and silk. The city has cotton mills and various other factories as well as ship-building yards. It is one of the biggest of free ports of China.

Szechuan. It is on the lower Yangtze. It is the present type of China. It has a central city. It has a way through to Peking and Shanghai.

**214. What comprises the Japanese Empire?**

It consists of 1. The Kii or 4. 200 barren volcanic islands. The main islands are the Loo choo and the Ryukyu and Formosa and 4. had the island of Shikoku and the main island of Honshu.

**215. Name the highlands in the Japanese group.**

1. Hakkaido, 2. Honshu (Island), 3. N. Shikoku, 4. Kyushu

**216. What is the latitude of Japan?**

35° N to 42° N. The zodiac of Cancer runs through the island of Formosa.

**217. Describe the physical features of Japan.**

It is a mountainous island country. The mountains are irregular. There are numerous volcanoes. The most famous of these is Mount Fuji. It is high. It is situated in Honshu. In the Japanese Islands there is a narrow coastal plain. The Tokyo plain is fairly extensive. The sea of Japan between the islands is very deep and sheltered harbours are vulnerable to storms.

**218. Are the rivers of Japan navigable? How are they useful?**

The land is too mountainous and the sea is close by. So the rivers are short and swift and hardly suitable for navigation. However they bring abundance of sediment and are sources of hydro-electric power.

**219. Describe the climate of Japan.**

It is a temperate monsoon regime like North China with a good deal of winter. The S. E. monsoon brings rain to the windward side. In winter cold winds blow from the continent. They pick up some moisture in crossing the East Sea and this results in snow fall on the Western coast.

**220. The west coast is warmer than the east coast in winter. Why?**

A branch of the warm current (Kuro Siwa) bags the

Western Coast while a branch of the cold Kurile current flows south along the east coast.

**221 Japan is compared to the British Isles  
Why?**

Both are island groups lying off the mainland. Both have good harbours, and abundant mineral wealth. Both are influenced by sea and ocean currents. Both are in the temperate regions. Both are densely populated by industrial and seafaring nations. Both are great world powers. Japan has therefore been called the "Island of the East."

**222 Are there differences between the two?**

Yes. They differ as regards in form, structure, road, climate, crops and occupations of people.

**223 What are the forest products of Japan?**

The forests cannot be overlooked. They are divided into two parts. In the north the firs, cedars, and pines are the chief woods. About half of them is firs and pines. The northern forest yields raw materials for paper and many necessities. The holly oak or Japanese Holly and Cedar, the evergreen and mahogany are found in the south. It is from these that the best wood is used for delicate work. Many trees feed the streams.

**224 Describe the progress of agriculture**

The country is mountainous. There is little land available for cultivation. A large amount of land is required. This is obtained by cutting out heavy forests made to yield no crop. Rice is the chief crop in the lowlands of southern Japan and on the plains in the north. It is also being raised now in the lower parts of the mountains. It is raised in fields and terraces. It is a hardy and hardy plant. Agriculture is carried on in the valleys and between rows of fruit trees on the mountain sides.

**225 Give an account of the mineral wealth of Japan. What industries have grown there?**

There are several kinds of coal, coal, oil, oil shale, iron, tin, copper, zinc, silver, gold, lead, tin, and zinc. There are also copper, tin, and zinc.

coast of Honshu. There are also copper deposits. But Japan is poor in iron. Some gold, silver and sulphur is found.

*Industries*

Iron and steel	In Hokkaido and Kyushu. Iron ore is got from China.
Industry,	
Textile work	Osaka, Kyoto. There are 7,000 i.e. cotton and silk, cotton mills and 4,000 silk factories.
Porcelain	
Glass and match	Nagoya.
industries.	

\*\*\*\*\*

**226. Name some important towns.**

Tokyo—Capital.

Yokohama—Chief port.

Nagasaki—Ship-building centre, one port, naval station.

Kyoto—Old capital.

Osaka—Industrial town.

**227. What is the title given to the emperor of Japan?**

Mikado

**228. How is Korea important?**

It is an agricultural country. It grows as much rice, barley, peaches and beans than all countries. Much tea & cheese find outlet from Korea. It is rich in minerals esp. coal which Britain needs. The country is sp. undeveloped. It supplies Japan with timber, food and raw materials.

**12. 5 E ASIA AND THE EAST INDIES**

**229. What countries lie in South East Asia?**

Islands of two peninsulas separated by the Gulf of Siam. The land between is a region of Siam and Laos. In Malaya, the Malay peninsula & number of small states known as Little Malaya.

**230. What are the islands of the East Indies?**

Formed by Sumatra, Java, Ceylon and Malacca. The Pto. groups may be said to be "the 11th group".

**231 Describe the climate and vegetation of these regions.**

A large peninsula and islands lie between the Tropic of Capricorn and 0° S. The climate is hot at all seasons and rainfall is heavy. The people are engaged in plantation work. There is a region of teak forests, plantations of rubber and rice fields.

**232 What are the exports of Siam? What is the chief port?**

Rice, teak and rice are the chief exports. Bangkok at the mouth of the Chao Phraya is the chief port. There is a bar at the mouth of the river, so only small vessels can reach the town.

**233 What are the products of Malaya? Name some towns there.**

Rubber is the most important article. Half the supply of the world's oil comes from this region.

**Towns**

1. Singapore. This is at the cross roads of the East. It is the focus of trade routes from many countries. China, Japan, India, Australia and East Indian traders. It is a port on a river. It is a coastal port and a naval station. It has a vast trade.

2. Kuala Lumpur, the chief town of the Federated Malay States.

3. Penang lies between the Penang island and the mainland. It has a good harbour.

**234 To whom does Java belong? How is the Island important? What are the products?**

It belongs to the Dutch. It is the most productive and the most densely populated island of the Dutch East Indies. This is due to (1) the fertile volcanic and alluvial soil (2) the fact that the natives are skilled and civilized (3) the Dutch people have settled here permanently (4) the introduction of scientific farming.

Rice, sugar, tea, cocoa, coffee and rubber are the chief products. Java is next to Cuba in the production of

sugar, and next to Brazil in the production of coffee.

235 In the accompanying map of Europe, thick lines represent mountains, circles countries, squares seas and gulfs, single islands, rivers,



and dots towns. Numbers represent names. Write down the names corresponding to numbers.

Mark also the chief lakes of the continent.

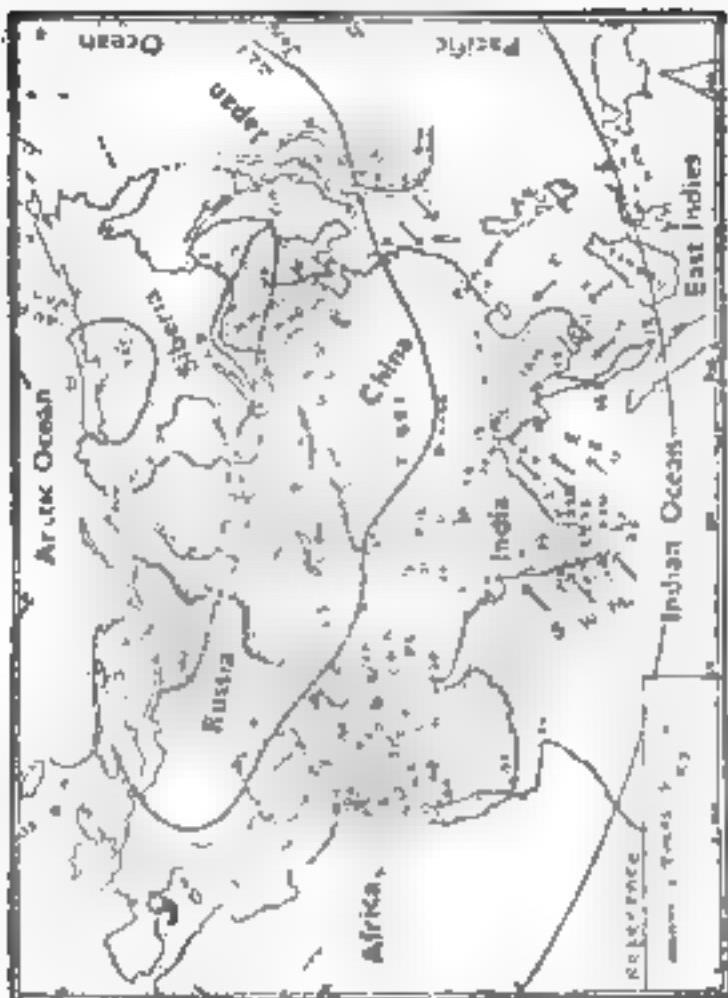
*Reference —*

Lakes L.L = Lake Ladoga, L.O = Lake Onega, L.W = Lake Water, L.Wg = Lake Worcester, L.C = Lake Constance, L.Lc = Lake Lucerne, L.G = Lake Geneva, L.Gd = Lake Garda

Ans : 1. The Urals, 2. The Caucasus, 3. Alps, 4. Volga, 5. Danube, 6. Iberian, 7. The Baltic Sea, 8. The Black Sea, 9. The Caspian Sea, 10. Iceland, 11. Sardinia, 12. The bay of Biscay, 13. The Adriatic Sea, 14. The Pyrenees, 15. Sicily, 16. Gibraltar, 17. The Apenines, 18. Leningrad, 19. Constantinople, 20. Madrid, 21. Paris, 22. Marseilles, 23. Hamburg, 24. Berlin, 25. The North German du., 26. Norway, 27. France, 28. Holland, 29. Ireland, 30. Spain, 31. Denmark, 32. Bulgaria, 33. Yugoslavia, 34. Sicily, 35. Bordeaux, 36. Lisbon, 37. Ontario, 38. Bay of Dover, 39. Hull, 40. Zealand, 41. North Sea, 42. Bergen, 43. White Sea, 44. Moscow, 45. Sea of Azov, 46. Aegean sea.

#### 234. In a map of Asia mark the following :

1. Tributaries of the Yenisei, the Amur and the Oxus
2. 32° and -40° Jan. Isotherm & Trans continental Railway
3. Pamir Plateau, Iran Plateau, Gobi desert, Tibet
4. Lake Baikal, Lake Balkash, Aral Sea, Kara and Kamaiktaika.
5. The Red Sea, Persian Gulf.
6. Wind systems of Asia, Japan Islands, Andaman, Borneo
7. Important rivers of Asia
8. Manchukoo, Siam, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Hejaz
9. Japan current
10. Altai and Tien Shan mountains.



*Reference —*

**Trans-Siberian Railway:** Len = Leningrad,  
Mos = Moscow Per = Perm, Om = Omsk, Tom = Tomsk  
irk = Irkutsk via Vladivostok, Har = Harbin.

**Countries:** S = Syria P = Palestine C = Cochin  
China H = Hejaz.

**Winds:** S. W. M = South West Monsoon N.E.M =  
North East Monsoon S. E. M = South East Monsoon K  
C = Kuro Shio or Japan current

**Lakes:** L. B = Lake Balkal, L. Ba = Lake Balkash,  
A S = Aral Sea.

**Towns:** 1 Tokyo 2 Yokohama 3 Port Arthur  
4 = Novorossiysk 5 Nagasaki 6 Peiping 7 Shanghai 8 =  
Hangchow, 9 Canton 10 Hong Kong, 11 = Saigon  
12 Singapore 13 Bangkok 14 = Penang 15 = Rangoon  
16 = Fuzhou 17 Mandalay 18 Chittagong 19 = Calcutta  
20 = Colombo 21 Nasulpuram 22 = Madras 23 Pondicherry 24 Trincomalee 25 = Colombo 26 Madras  
27 = Mirzapur 28 = Hyderabad 29 = Bangalore 30 = Aden  
31 = Agra 32 = Jubbulpore 33 = Hubli 34 = Tondi  
35 = Bundahar 36 = Quetta 37 = Karachi 38 = Bombay  
39 = Cawnpore 40 = Mysore 41 = Coromandel 35 = Madras  
42 = Madras 43 = Madras 44 = Aden 45 = Aden  
46 = Beirut 47 = Haifa 48 = Ankara 49 = Jerusalem, 48 = Baku.

### 237. To whom do the Philippines belong?

They belong to the United States of America.

### 238. What are the two troubles of the people here?

Destructive earthquakes are frequent. Terrific storms called typhoons are common.

### 239. What is the chief money crop? What is the port? What are the other crops?

Manila hemp is the chief money crop. Manila is the port. Rice, sugar, maize, tobacco and coconuts are other crops.

## EURASIA

### 240. Supply suitable words in the places left.

The large rivers of Asia have removed vast quantities of sand from the mountains that they used in building 2 - 3 - near the sea.

- 1 = sediment, 2 = rich, 3 = plains.
2. The greatest fold mountains of Asia radiate from a central mountain knot called the 1. 2— of the 3—  
(1 = Pamir, 2 = Roof, 3 = Wall.)
3. The eastern islands of Asia appear to have been formed by the 1— of a 2— system.  
(1 = submergence 2 = mountain.)
4. Natural vegetation is now found in few parts of Europe except the 1— and the northern areas.  
(1 = mountains.)
5. The central Highlands of Europe have got an 1— climate. Winters are 2— and summers, 3—  
(1 = extreme, 2 = cold, 3 = hot.)
6. Trees of the deciduous type—the 1— 2—, and beech are found in Southern Scotland, England and Ireland while coniferous trees distinguish 3— Scotland.  
(1 = elm, 2 = oak, 3 = northern.)
7. All the cotton used in Britain is imported from the 1—, 2—, 3—, and other lands.  
(1 = United States, 2 = Egypt.)
8. Ireland cannot at present be described as an 1—, 2—.  
(1 = industrial, 2 = country.)
9. The Ardennes is a plateau in 1—. It is a region without 2— 3—.  
(1 = Belgium, 2 = large, 3 = towns.)
10. Denmark is a country of 1— 2—. 3— is carried on under a 4— 5—.  
(1 = dairy 2 = farmers 3 = Dairy-farming 4 = co-operative 5 = scheme.)
11. The Ruhr region is in the basin of the 1— in Germany. The chief industries are 2— 3— and engineering, chemicals and 4—  
(1 = Rhine, 2 = textiles, 3 = steel, 4 = glass.)
12. The Hungarians have three great festivals, the Vintage, the Harvest home and the Pig killing. These include

cate the activities of the people 1—, 2— and wine-making.

(1=fruit-growing, 2= corn-growing.)

13. Arabia is a desert 1—. Its area is two third that of India but its population is sixty times 2—

(1=plains, 2=less.)

14. The kingdom of 1— is watered by two large rivers — the Euphrates and the 2—.

(1=Iraq, 2=Tigris.)

15. During the summer months, the rivers of China are fed by the 3—, 4— rains.

(1=melting, 2=snows, 3=heavy, 4=monsoon.)

16. Syria is governed by 1— and Palestine by 2— 3— under 4— from the League of Nations.

(1=France, 2=Great Britain, 3=mandates.)

17. The greater part of Northern China is covered with a great 1— of dust 2—.

(1=mantle, 2=loess.)

18. Manchuria lies 1— of China and Korea and 2— whole 3— increases yearly

(north, 2=region, 3=importance.)

19. Korea is an agricultural country and grows more

— 2—, peas and beans than the people need and so it

very useful to 3—

(1=rice, 2=barley, 3=Japan.)

20. The Philippines Islands lie to the north east of Formosa and belong to the 1—, 2—

(1=United, 2=States.)

## EURASIA

241. Say whether the following statements are true or not

1. The most important rivers of Asia rise in the lofty region which lies north and north east of India. (Yes)

2. The lofty Hindukush separates the basin of the Amu Darya from that of the Ganges. (No)

3. The summer rains of S. E. Asia are due to the monsoon. (Yes)
4. Europe is almost without deserts, but there is a small tract in the neighbourhood of the Baltic Sea. (No)
5. The climate of the East Indies is equable but hot. (Yes)
6. The British Isles are the submerged portions of the continental shelf of Asia. (No)
7. The Northern part of England is called the industrial north. (Yes)
8. Edinburgh the capital of Scotland is near the southern shore of the泰恩河 estuary. (No)
9. Brittany and Normandy are north of the vine limit. In these provinces grapes are grown on a large scale. (No)
10. The western part of Holland is the delta of the Rhine. Much of the land is below sea level. (Yes)
11. Norway is a land of fishermen and sailors. (Yes)
12. In Spain conqueror influences the occupations of the people. (Yes)
13. Persia stretches from the Afghan frontier to the Persian gulf and round the south end of the Caspian sea. The edges of the plain are the Caucasus mountains beside the Caspian and the Taurus in the S. W. (No)
14. The European part consists in on the S. E. by the Tien Shan, Altai and other ranges, parts of which are in Russia's territory. Here vegetation varies with height, forest, grassland, taiga forest and finally the tundra type of vegetation. (Yes)
15. The Chinese are an agricultural people. The land is cultivated very carefully but with ploughs and ploughmen. (Yes)
16. The whole of Russia is far removed from the influence of the sea and has an oceanic climate with great extremes of temperature. (No,

7 Japan is a mountainous country and the hilly parts which cannot be used for cultivation are usually forested. (Yes)

18 Spain is a lowland country lying between the Pyrenees and the mountains of French low China. (Yes)

## QUESTIONS

**1. Describe the position of India.**

It lies approximately to the north of the Equator between  $8^{\circ}$  N and  $35^{\circ}$  N. The Tropic of Cancer passes right through India and it is the country into two halves. It stretches from  $65^{\circ}$  E to  $95^{\circ}$  E. It has a central position in Southern Asia and it well situated for trade with lands around the Indian ocean.

**2. What is the area of India?**

The area is 1,300,000 sq. m or

**3. What is the standard time in India?**

It is 5½ hours ahead of Greenwich time. India takes its standard time from its Meridian  $82^{\circ}$  E.

**4. How is the coast line of India?**

**How does it affect the people and the country?**

Compared with its size, the coast line is very short. There are very few bays or gulfs. The result is

1. The influence of the sea is not felt far inland.

2. The people are not a seafaring people.

3. The country has few good big boats.

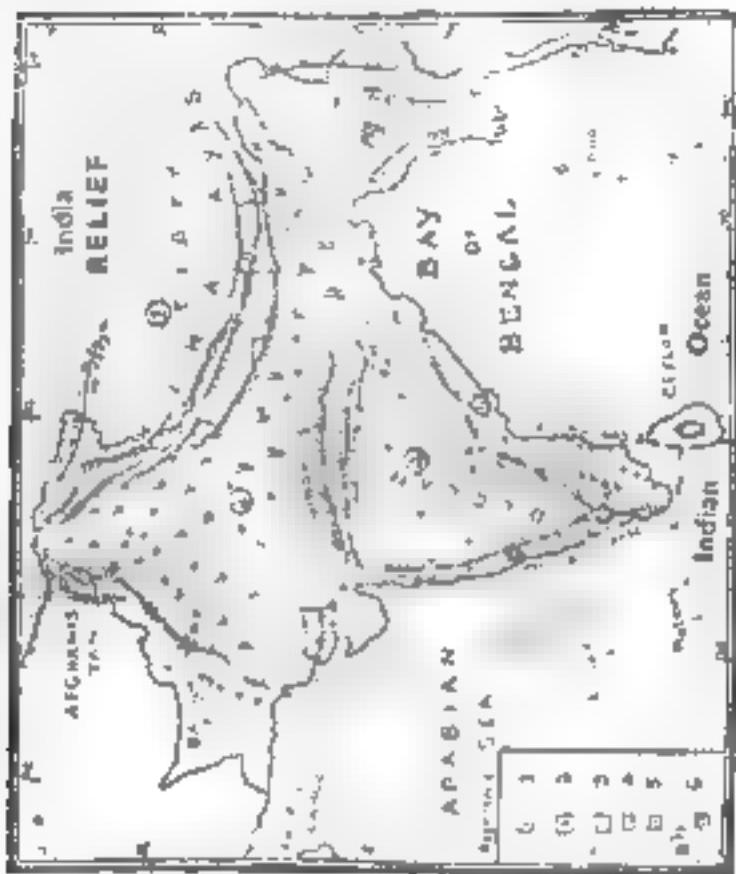
4. Trade has not developed much.

**5. Compare the east coast with the west coast.**

1. The west coast is rocky and the sea is deep, quite close to the coast. The east coast is rocky and the sea along the coast is shallow.

2. In the west coast there are 3 ports which form excellent harbours. Mumbai, Goa and Cochin but the east coast is too shallow for ships to approach the shore.

In a map of India mark the chief relief divisions.



#### Reference

**India Relief** 1= Himalayan Region 2= Indo-Gangetic plain region 3= Burma 4= Deccan 5= East coast Region 6= West coastal Region.

N=Nilegri C.C=Cape Comorin K.p=Kazbar pass.  
R=Rane, G.p=Gomal pass, B.p=Balan pass

### **6. How is the coast of Burma?**

The coast of Arakan and Tenasserim is very broken up and fringed with numerous islands. There are inlets suitable for harbours but the high mountains lie too close to the coast. So there are no important ports.

### **7. What are the three physical divisions of India?**

- 1 The mountain regions of the north north-west and Burma.
- 2 The Indo-Gangetic plain.
- 3 The southern plateau consisting of the plateau of Central India and the Deccan.

### **8. Describe the mountain region in the north.**

The Himalayas are fold mountains. They extend over 1500 miles along the north of India. They consist of several ridges varying in altitude. At the foot there is the Lower Himalaya and beyond is the Muchki Himalaya. There are several peaks above 20,000 ft. Mount Everest (29,000), and Kanchenjunga.

The Khasi range is a northern branch of the Himalayas that extends from the Panjab to Assam & here.

In the N. west are the Sivalik and Kirthar mountains. These separate India from Baluchistan.

### **9. Name some passes in the Himalayas.**

1. The Khyber pass leading from Kabul to Peshawar.

2. The Gorakhpur.

3. The Bikaner pass leading from Jharokhah to Quetta and Karaabad.

These are in the N.W.

### **10. How have the Himalayas been useful to India?**

They have cut a broad front to the rest of Asia. They have been the way of coming India from Persia etc. They have acted as a climate barrier. They prevent cold

winds from the Arctic from reaching the country. They have given rise to the mighty rivers (The Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra) that fertilize the Northern plain. They supply them with water throughout the year.

### **11. Describe the mountains of Burma**

This is a mountainous country. The mountains run north to south. Along the coast is the Arakan Range. Behind lies the valley of the Irrawaddy. Then comes the Pegu Yoma. This separates the lower Irrawaddy from the Sittang. To the east are the Shan Hills.

The Salween and the Mekong have cut deep valleys in the Shan plateau.

### **12. Give an account of the Indo-Gangetic plain.**

It occupies the greater part of Northern India. It is 200 miles from end to end and 14 to 10 miles broad. It is formed by the basins of three rivers and their tributaries - the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the greatest agricultural tracts in the world. The soil is deep and fertile.

### **13. Where is the plateau of Central India?**

It extends from the Aravalli Range in the west to the Raymohu Range of hills.

### **14. Which is called the Deccan proper?**

The country from Tapi valley to the Nilgiris.

### **15. What lie to the South of this?**

The Deccan Cleft separating the Nilgiri Hills and the Coromandel Coast beyond it - southern Deccan.

### **16. What are the different soils found in India?**

1. Alluvium - the Delta of River Indus - Indus, S. Indus and Ganges deltas.

2. Fertile red or black soil - found in the Deccan ranges, Malabar - Ghat Plateau and Deccan of the Deccan.

3. Thar - a light brown soil yielding to the action of water - very bad soil - the very heavy soil - Red. White - pebbled and hard surface.

**17. How is the black soil useful ?**

It contains a good deal of iron. It retains moisture, so the soil is good for cotton growing.

**18. What are the chief minerals of India and Burma? Where are they found?**

Coal in the basins of the Godavari and Wardha, Bengal Bihar and Orissa. The chief cokes are Jharia, Kuttiyin, and Arunachal. 45% of the coal in India is produced here.

Iron occurs in scattered areas among the hills of the Deccan, and there are stores in Bihar and Orissa. The presence of manganese used for smelting the ore and manganese used in making hard steel has led to the growth of the T. & I. Iron and Steel works at Titagarh (Jharkhand) in Bihar and Orissa. The Haldia iron and steel company has a foundry at Barakar.

Manganese is found in the central provinces, Madras and Mysore.

Gold—Kolar gold fields of Mysore.

Mica—Bihar and Orissa.

Petroleum—the Punjab and Bihar.

Manganese from Burma. This is used in making steel, T. & I., Lerd, S. & R. & Burm. (Refer to the map)

**CLIMATE OF INDIA**

**19. There are considerable variations in climate in India. Give reasons.**

1. India is a vast country extending over 30° of latitude.

2. Altitude varies from sea level to 20,000 ft.

**20. In January the temperature gets less as we travel from south to north. Why?**

The sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn. So the farther the place is from the sun, the cooler it is. The temperature is 40° in the South and 55° in the North.

**21. Lahore has a big daily range of  $32^{\circ}$ . In Bombay it is only  $7^{\circ}$ . Why?**

Places that are far away from the sea have large daily ranges.

**22. What is the hottest part in July?**

The ~~parts~~ in the Punjab are among the ~~hot~~ hottest ~~of India~~ of all. This is because the sun is hot all day over the Thar or the Desert and the region is ~~the~~ the desert of Sind and the Punjab.

**23. Why are Bengal and the west coast cooler?**

The heavy rains from the S.W. monsoon make the heat cooler.

**24. Why are isotherms irregular in July?**

In the W. monsoon flows in some parts of the country the temperature is higher places like Mysore and the Deccan. Hence the irregularity.

**25. What are monsoons?**

The ~~strong~~ strong winds that blow during certain parts of the year are monsoons.

**26. What are the two monsoon winds in India? When do they blow? What parts of India receive rain from them?**

1. The S.W. Monsoon blowing in summer from July, Aug., and September.

2. The N.E. Monsoon blowing in winter from October, Nov., Dec., and January. The former brings rain to the West coast, Bengal, Assam, Burma and the S.W. coast of Madras.

**27. Which place receives the heaviest rainfall in the world?**

Cherrapunji on the southern side of the Khasi Hills (Assam)--- $158$  inches of rainfall.

**28. Which are the driest parts of India? Why?**

1. Rajasthan, Sind and Bihar. These are under the influence of a dry wind system at times.

2. The side of the Western Ghats and the Arakan Yoma in Burma. These are rain shadow regions.

**29. Calicut has 66 inches of rain in June and July Bangalore has only 7 inches. Why?**

Calicut is on the windward side of the Western Ghats. It receives the full effect of the S. W. Monsoon but Bangalore is on the leeward side, in the Rain Shadow Region of the Western Ghats.

**30. Why does the S. W. monsoon bring more rain than the N. E. Monsoon?**

The former blows from a wide ocean and is moisture-laden, while the latter is a land wind and sucks some moisture only while crossing the Bay of Bengal.

**31. When do storms occur?**

They occur just about the beginning and end of rains. When the N. E. Monsoon has died away and S. W. monsoon is about to begin, the atmosphere is very much disturbed and thunder storms occur. The same thing happens when the S. W. monsoon changes.

In the drier parts, the day is very hot and the nights, very cold. This great difference in temperature causes severe storms.

**32. Into how many seasons is the year divided in India?**

1. The season of the N. E. monsoon —

(a) January and February—cold weather season.  
(b) March to mid-June—hot weather season.

2. The season of the S. W. monsoon

(a) Mid-June to mid-September—season of general rains.  
(b) Mid-September to December—season of retreating monsoon.

**33. Give an account of the rainfall of India.**

There are four rainfall divisions:

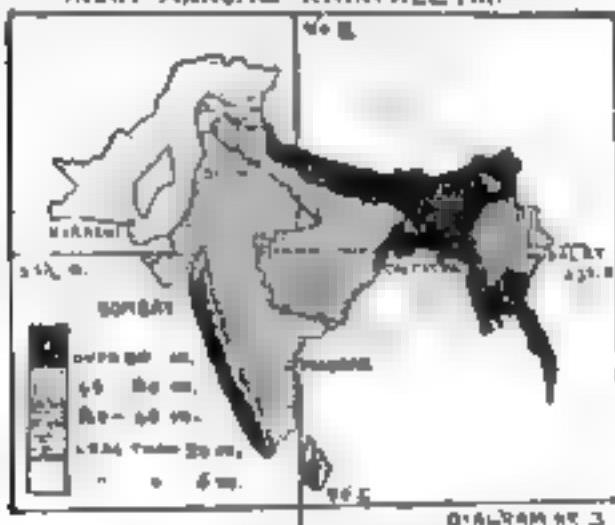
I. Good rainfall—more than 80 inches a year. The South Himachal region, the coast strip of Bihar, the west coast Bengal, and Assam. Rice is the plains, thick forests on the mountains.

2. *Moderate rainfall*: between 40 and 80 inches in the Western Ghats, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Burma. (On the hills, forest of teak and sal occur; in the plains, crops are grown without irrigation—dry crops and wet crops.)

3. *Poor rainfall*: between 20 and 40 inches. The Deccan, central provinces, Baroda and parts of Rajasthan. (Dry crops like millet grow; wet crops can be grown with irrigation.)

4. *Desert and semi-desert*: less than 20 inches of rain—the Punjab, Sind, and the western part of Madhya Pradesh. (No crops can be grown without irrigation.)

INDIA ANNUAL RAINFALL MAP



## IRRIGATION

### 34. What is meant by irrigation?

A large part of India is too dry to grow crops easily. But rain is not the only source of water. Water is brought to the field in many different ways. This is called irrigating the land.

**35. What are the various methods of irrigation?**

1. *Perennial canal irrigation* i.e. by means of canals which have water in them all the year round.
2. *Inundation canals*—by canals which carry off the surplus water.

3. *Tanks.*

4. *Wells.*

**36. In what parts is irrigation carried by perennial canals?**

In the Punjab, the United Provinces, Sind and some parts of N India this method is employed. Some of the large irrigation works are—

The Sutlej valley irrigation scheme (United Provinces).

2. Sukkur Barrage irrigation project (Sindh).

3. The Sarda Canal scheme (The United Provinces).

4. The Mettur Project—Madras. These Canals contain water all the year round. The flow can be regulated.

**37. Which parts are irrigated by inundation canals? Are they good?**

Sind and certain other parts of India. These canals start from the bank of a river. Water overflows into them in the flood season. In the hot season they dry up. So these are not as useful as the permanent canals.

**38. Where is tank irrigation found?**

In most of the dry parts of Peninsular India, there are large reservoirs of water where water is stored in the wet season. This water is used when the rainy season is over. The Deccan towns are irrigated in this way. The Periyar project is a good example. The water of the Periyar river flowing into the Arabian sea is stopped and is collected in a big tank.

**39. Where are wells used?**

In many places wells are dug and fields are watered by lifts or Persian wheels—the Karnatic.

**40. Vegetation and Animal life of India**

NAMES OF REGIONS	WHERE FOUND	VEGETATION	ANIMALS
EVERGREEN FORESTS.	In places where rainfall is about 40 inches. Western Ghats and one hill range.	Forests yielding hard timber.	Elephant's.
MONSOON FORESTS	Where rainfall is between 40 and 60 inches. From near Indore to again 100 miles inland of the Hill ranges.	Most important trees grown here are teak, Sal, Shorea, Dipterocarpus, etc. Preserved by Government.	Tigers, leopards, Panthers, wild boars and elephants.
SUB DESERT & DESERT	Where rainfall is less than 10 inches, dry parts of India and Burma.	Poor vegetation.	Tig and other wild animals like white-tailed deer, etc., managed parks.

NAME OF B.F., NO.	CULTURE	VEGETATION	ANIMALS
GRASSLAND VEGETATION	Regions 21 now in N.E. & S.W. the higher parts of mountains, forests and thorn scrub, central and mtns.	Grass	Wild buffaloes, rhinos, wolves, sheep & a rhinoceros
MOUNTAIN VEGETATION	Open grass above the forest line and bamboo above bamboo	Evergreen trees, deciduous forests, bamboo, dangerous plants	...
MANGROVE FORESTS	A long line of one storey huts and mud, the Coconuts Do. 10 years 15	Wood used as fuel,	...
AGRICULTURAL AREAS,	On the Puna line East Coast and the West coast	Rice, millet, wheat, barley, Sugarcane	Cow, horse, buffaloes, sheep.

**40. (a) What are Karez?**

These are long underground tunnels constructed in Baluchistan to reach water underground and bringing it to the plains. This is one of the means of irrigation.

**41. Name some useful forest products.**

- a. Hard woods like Sal and teak
- b. Soft woods like pine and cedar
- c. Ornamental wood, ebony and rosewood
- d. Resin from pine forest
- e. Cutch or catechu from Burma and Sunderbans
- f. Charkha from bark of which quinine is made.
- g. Foul deer forests.

**42. What is the most important occupation of the people? Mention the various crops that are raised and the places where they are found.**

Agriculture is the most important occupation of 70% of the population engaged at work on land.

**Rice**—In the lower part of the Ganges basin, Assam, Burmah, the Delta of the Indus, the West coast of India and the delta of the Dravids rivers.

**Wheat**—In the Punjab, the Ganges plain as far as Patna, from the Ganges to the lower slopes of the Himalayas.

**Sugar**—In the sun shadow region of the Deccan (parts of Bombay, Mysore and the Central Provinces, Madras and Sind).

**Bread**—In the same districts as wheat.

**Pulses**—Throughout the country.

**Sugarcane**—In the provinces, mostly from the upper Ganges Valley and the Punjab.

**Cotton**—In the Deccan lava region, the Kaveri, the Punjab, Sind and Cotton is grown.

**Jute**—In the Ganges delta.

**Other crops**—Like mustard, rai, maize, millet and groundnuts. So places with a medium rainfall.

**Cay:** *or city—In the wet regions along the coast in the Nivara and other islands of the Pacific Ocean.*  
*To the southwest of Assam, the Himalayan slopes near the sand of Bengal and the Naga Hills.*  
*Also in the Deccan and Mysore.*

**Tulsi:** *In the Irrawaddy valley and most districts of India.*

*Also in Ceylon, lower Burma and Travancore.*

*Woods: To the west of the lower Ganges.*

**Champa:** *In the forests in Rajputana and the Central Highlands.*

**43. The people of India belong to many different types. What are the types? Where are they found?**

*The following is a sketch of the racial groups people spoken of in the Indian States. In India there are about 4000 tribes.*

**1. The Dravidians—India, Aryan and Nepal.**

**2. The Caucasians—Burma, Bengal.**

**3. The Aryans—Northern India and several other places.**

**44. What are the most densely peopled areas?**

**1. The delta of the Ganges.**

**2. Bihar, S. where wells are under water.**

**3. The great plain around all rivers.**

**4. The great plains watered by rivers and ponds.** (In all these parts, population is about 400 to the square mile.)

**45. Name the thinly peopled areas.**

**1. The Thar desert.**

**2. The soil not yet irrigated.**

**3. The dry barren plateau of Balochistan.**

**4. The upper slopes of the Himalayas.**

**5. The forests and swamps of the Tercu and the Sunderbans.**

**6. The forested hills of Assam and Burma.**

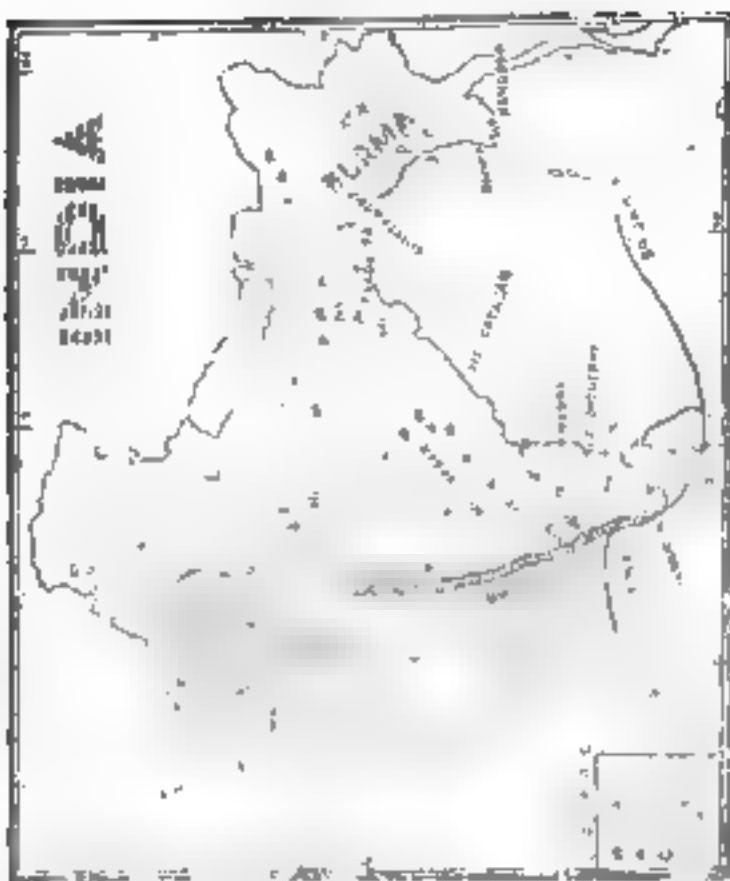
45 (a) In a map of India mark the places where rice, wheat, sugar, jute, barley tea, rubber and coffee are grown.



#### PEOPLES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE,

46. Which places are thinly peopled generally?

Places which have low food producing power, because the soil is thin or poor, or water is scarce, or the land is covered with unhealthy forest or swamp.



47. In a map of India mark :

- 60 July Isotherm.
- The term of heaviest rainfall in S. India (in miles).
- Where coal, iron, gold, and petroleum are found.
- Towns—Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Cochin, Mangalore, Tavanduan, Cawnpur, Pudicherry, Nagapattam, Chittagong, Basraan.

Rangoon, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow  
Delhi, Peshawar, Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore  
Bangalore, Vizagapatam.

#### **48 Account for the very dense population in the United Provinces and near the Lower Ganges.**

- 1 This is the most productive land in India.
  - 2 The river and the cities on its banks attract people.
  - 3 The Ganges plain is the greatest highway of Northern India.

49. What is the population of India? What are the various religions followed by the people? What percentage does each sect bear to the total population?

The population is 333 millions

Hinduism	6%	Muslims	37%
Buddhism	4%	Catholicity	2%
Sikhism	1%	Others	34%

## **SURVEY OF PROVINCES AND STATES (MOUNTAIN STATES.)**

50. What are the chief Mountain States? Name the capitals and the occupations and industries in these states.

E. H. Schaefer - Snapping at E. P. G.P. - made at  
the Aid of K. Schaefer - used for doing the wood-  
carving in a week, tracking of students, one day a Friday  
afternoon and other part of E.P.

2. Army of Revolutionaries, general. The revolutionaries are born in the same way as the statesmen, but they are educated, a little more for us, in the schools, but they are not educated. The persons born in this army are called revolutionaries. They make excellent soldiers.

The logo resembles Royal Enfield's classic

4. The Law of Frontier Protection - The law is the  
cattle to be fitted for pasture such that the state  
grants or enables to beat conditions as required horses,  
cattle, sheep, goats, mares and donkeys are treated. The

Khyber, the great road to Afghanistan above Peshawar.

The capital of Punjab is Lahore. The Ravi and Sutlej join here and from here the Indus begins. Lahore and Amritsar are also the chief cities of the province and it is here that the Panjab government is situated.

### THE GREAT PLAIN

51. What are the provinces lying in the Great plain? Name the chief towns in each and the occupations of the people there.

The Great Plain is a level plain. Rivers made it a desert. Now it is a great agricultural region, of the people in the plains are Hindus. Lahore and Amritsar are the chief cities. Lahore is a great manufacturing city. It is a railway junction. There are cotton mills and oil mills and cotton ginning works. Amritsar is a holy city for the Sikhs. Lahore has station for the British Rajah government.

52. What is the city and a river which form it from a point of view? New Delhi has just been built. What other cities India has got? Explain.

53. What is the capital of the Punjab? The Great Plains have a population of 75 millions. The canals are irrigated by the River Sutlej. The Agent to the Government is called a collector. The western part is very dry and arid and only cotton and jute are grown. The eastern part is more humid. The east coast belt is more humid. The crops are rice, maize and wheat. Chandigarh is a city of white marble. It is planned by Le Corbusier.

54. What are the chief products of Andhra and Orissa? This is the most densely populated part of the country. Agriculture is the chief occupation, other industries are weaving, silk work, embroidery. Tiruchirappalli and Ranipet produce gold and silver ware. Bangalore, the capital of Mysore, is noted for silk weaving. Coimbatore is a busy industrial town, manufactures woollen goods, jute cloth

5. NAME Joseph Agi Shores is a  
person who is part of the Ganga  
group of the Mahanali. The  
group is metal working and  
acquisition. The group has a  
shop equipped with a smelting station as well as  
productive units like Casting, hot rolling  
the shop is productive and highly  
equipped. It is a small workshop.

agriculture & the two major non-agricultural sectors—mining and construction—have been growing at a rate of 5% per annum.

**SI (a) Account for the importance of Contracts**

It is the fourth largest from the point of view of area in the world. It is the second largest in population in the country. It exports tea, coffee, and plantain regions and is the second largest in the production of tea and coffee. In 1911 it was the second largest in India. It is the largest country in the world.

## HILL AND VALLEY PROVINCES

52. What are the provinces included in this? Assam and Itanagar.

**53. What is the capital of Assam and what are the occupations and products?**

Agriculture is carried on in the valley; rice, jute, oil-seeds and other food plants are cultivated. The plantations cover the well-drained hill sides.

Silchar is the capital.

Assam produces half the tea grown in India.

**44. What is the most important part of Burma?**

The Irrawaddy valley.

**55. What is the vegetation here?**

The wetter areas are covered with dense evergreen forests. The ground is red soil, the delta and along the main river. The chief grain is rice. Paddy fields occupy 2/3 of the cultivated land.

**55. a. What are the oil fields in Burma?**

Yenangyaung, Sittwe, Mindon, Lashio and the Upper Chindwin. Burma produces about 10 million gallons every year.

**56. What are the chief towns?**

Rangoon is the biggest port. Akyab, Moulmein and Madalay are other ports.

Madalay is the old capital and an inland town.

**57. Name the plateau states and provinces with their capitals. What industries are carried on there?**

1. **The Central India Agency.** Consists of Gondwar, Jhansi and Raigarh. Gram, tobacco and opium are grown.

2. **The Central Provinces.** Rice, millet, pulses and oil seeds are cultivated. Silk and cotton manufacture are other occupations. Nagpur is a capital possessing large cotton mills. Raipur has deposits of iron ore. Cotton is manufactured in Wardha. Jabalpur is noted for oil, cotton and flour mills and marble works.

3. **Hyderabad** is a thin shadow region—Millet is the chief crop. Cotton manufacture is carried on. Hyderabad is the capital.

4. Mysore. It has large stores of sandalwood, rose-wood, ebony and cedar in the forests. The People are noted for carving in sandal wood and silk manufacture. Many are engaged in coffee plantations. Many more work on the hoar gold fields. The chief manufactures, textiles, earthenware and soap making are carried on in the cities. Mysore is the capital.

Coorg—a small hill state. Mysore, capital. The Cannery rises here.

### MADRAS.

58. What are the natural regions of Madras?

1. The West coast region 2. The hilly region forming the Southern part of the East coast. 3. The Northern ghats, region, the Northern part of the East Coast and 4. the Deccan plateau.

59. Compare the plains in the east and the west.

1. Both are bounded by mountains. The western Ghats form a continuous line of monotonous with only one gap (Tirgot gap). The eastern Ghats are broken.

2. The eastern plain is broader.

3. The western plain receives more rain than the eastern region.

4. The East coast has rivers which are used for cultivation but there are no rivers on the west coast.

60. What are the products of the agricultural regions in Madras?

1. Rice—in the deltas and valleys and in the western coast.

2. Millet, maize, jowar, and oil seeds—in the dry parts.

61. What are the industries thriving here?

Cotton manufacture in the south, in Madras and other places. Wood-carving and metal work are also carried on.

62. What is Ootacamund? Where is it?

It is one of the finest hill stations in India. It is on the Nilgiris at a height of 7,000 ft. above the sea.

**63. What is Travancore? Where is it? What are its chief products? What are the occupations of the people?**

It is a native state. It lies in the S. W. of India wedged between the Cardamom hills and the sea. It grows pepper, ginger and cardamoms. There are coconut and rubber plantations. The forest produces teak, rosewood and other timbers. The people are engaged in ivory carving, in making earthenware and ordage.

### BOMBAY

**64. Name the natural regions of Bombay.**

1. *Sand*, the lower Indus valley
2. *Gir forest* including Kathiawar and Baroda.
3. *Tid land* coastal region
4. *The Deccan* plateau.

**65. How does Bombay differ from Madras?**

Bombay is more interested in commerce and manufacture. Many people live in towns. Factory industries have developed in Bombay and other towns. Hydro-electric power is used to generate electricity.

**66. Name some industrial towns.**

*Bassein*—Cotton manufacture.

*Surat*—Do.

*Mumbai*—Railway workshops

*Ahmedabad*—Cotton spinning.

**67. Account for the importance of Karachi.**

It is a port at the cotton and wheat growing in the Punjab. It is connected by rail with the Punjab towns. It is also an oil refinery station.

**68. Why has Bombay become so important?**

It is the second city in India and is one of the sea entrances. It stands on an island and has a splendid harbour. It is a chief port of the cotton-growing region. It has much trade in cotton goods and other articles. It is also a passenger port. Travellers can reach Delhi and Calcutta in the shortest time by landing in Bombay. It is

the passenger port for Calcutta and Mysore. There are cotton mills in the city. It is connected with all cities by train. Hence it has grown to be the largest city in India.

### AGRICULTURE, PLANTATION, PASTORAL WORK.

**69. What are the two cultural crops?**

Wet—rice, jute, &c. dry—cotton, seeds, pulses.

**70. What are the planation products?**

**Wet**—Cotton, jute, rice, sugar, opium, spices, rubber, tea and coffee.

**Dry**—Cotton and cotton bags.

**71. Name the industries and the Industrial centres.**

1. Cotton manufacture—Bengal, Bihar, Calcutta, Nagpur and Madras.

Leather manufacture—Bengal, Bihar, Madras.

2. Jute—Calcutta and Jorhat.

3. Steel and iron—Baroda, Patna.

4. Match and paper—Kanpur, Dacca, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, &c. Paper—Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, &c.

5. Tea work—Mysore.

6. Silk manufacture—Kashmir, Ahmedabad, Tiruchirapalli and Madras.

### TRADE.

**72. What are the chief exports and imports of India? Against each article give the name of the country to which it is exported or from which it is imported.**

### EXPORTS

1. Jute, To Scotland, Germany, U. S. A. and France. Gunny bags are sent to Britain, U. S. A., South America and the various parts of the British Empire.

2. Cotton — (raw) To Japan, Britain, China, France and other European countries.
3. Cotton piece goods — To Mesopotamia and Persia.
4. Wheat and rice — To Britain and other European countries.
5. Tea — To Britain, the United States, Canada and European countries.
6. Oil seeds — To Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium, Spain and Italy.
7. Wool, Hides and Skins — To Germany, the U. S. A., Australia and Italy.
8. Lac — To the U. S. A.

### IMPORTS.

- Cotton and Woollen goods — From Britain, Japan,  
 2. Motor cars — The U. S. A., Canada and Britain  
 and Italy.
3. Steel goods — Germany, the U. S. A.
  4. Rail-way engines and plant — Britain.
  5. Silk goods — Japan and China.
  6. Sugar — Java and Mauritius.
  7. Glassware and chemicals — Great Britain, Germany  
 and America, glass from Japan also.
  8. Fertil — Burma.
  9. Carpets and dates — Persia.

### SEA PORTS.

73. What are the conditions necessary for the growth of a sea port?

A good harbour. A well-peopled region behind, producing crops for export and requiring articles from other parts. Good means of communication between the port and the hinterland.

74. What are the chief ports of India? Name their chief exports.

Calcutta — Tea, opium, tobacco juice, leather, topplate.

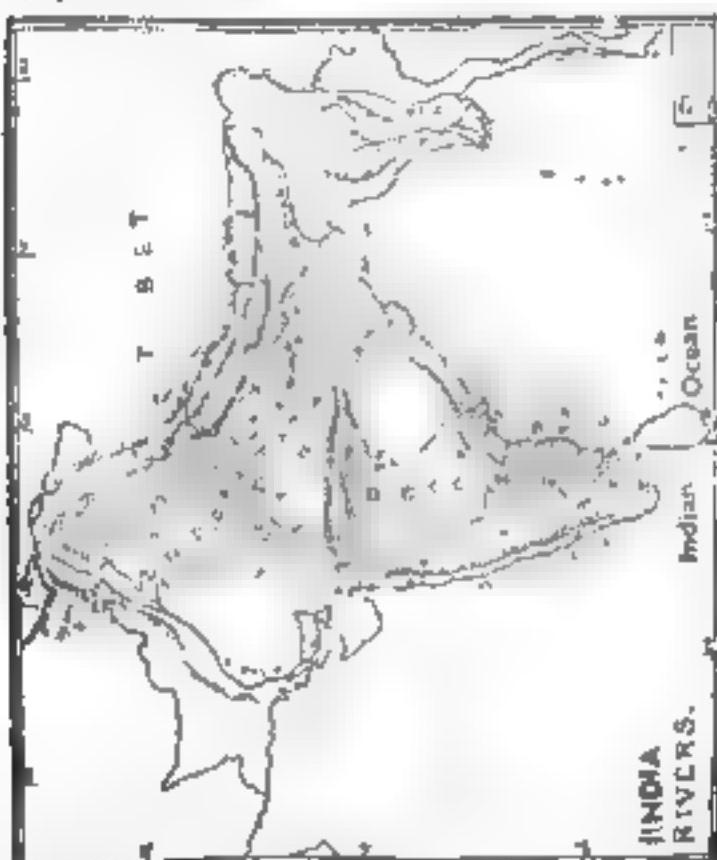
*Bombay*—Raw Cotton, cotton piece goods.

*Madras*—Hides, ground nuts, oil seeds and raw cotton.

*Karachi*—Wheat, cotton.

*Rangoon*—Rice, petroleum, teak and raw cotton.

74. (a) Mark the important rivers in India in a Map of India.



Reference : R. Gan = River Ganges R. Brab = River Brahmaputra R. Ma = River Mahanadi R. Go = River Godavari, R. Kit = River Krishna, R. Tk = River Tungabhadra

bhra, W G=Wanganga P G=Panuganga N P=North Pennar P=Palar S P=South Pennar R C=River Cauvery, R V=River Vaigai R T=R Tambirabarani, R N=River Narmada R Ta=River Tapi

**75. Name two ports that are rapidly rising.**

Cochin and Visagapatam.

**76. Name the chief railways of India.**

1 *The East Indian Railway* from Howrah through Patna and Benares to Allahabad.

2 *The North western Railway* through Lahore across the Punjab to Peshawar. This connects the Punjab towns with Karachi.

3 *The Great Indian Peninsula Railway* from Bombay through the Thal Ghats to the Tapti and Narmada valley, thence to Jabalpur and on Allahabad, then by E I R to Calcutta.

4 *G I P* from Howrah to Nagpur, then by B. N. R. to Calcutta.

5 *Bombay G I P* to Ranchi by Bhore Ghats

6 From here to Madras by M. and S. M.

7 *The C. J. P.* road from Bombay to Delhi through Lata, Bengal, Orissa and Agra.

8 *Bombay T. N. S. and Central India Railway* from Bombay to Dharwad.

9 *S. I. R.* from Madras to Cuddalore, Tuticorin and Quilon.

10 *Madras to Calcutta via Waltair T. N. R.*

### CEYLON.

**77. What are the remains of the last link between India and Ceylon?**

Two islands, Jambeswaram and Mannar.

**78. Describe the physical features of Ceylon.**

It consists of a central mass of mountains surrounded by broad coastal plains.

**79. Describe the climate of Ceylon.**

The climate is tropical but the sea has an equalling influence. The range of temperatures is very small.

**80. Ceylon gets rain from both the monsoons. Explain.**

The west and the S. Western parts receive rain from the S.W. Monsoon. The N. Eastern coast and the eastern slopes of the mountains get rain from the N.E. monsoon.

**81. What are the natural regions of Ceylon? Name the products in each.**

1. The hilly country in the centre—Products—rubber, cocoa, paddy, coffee & tea.

2. The coastal plain of the east south and west—products—tea, cocoanuts, black pepper, cinnamon & castor oil.

3. The Northern limestone plains—poor soil and insufficient rainfall—oil palm.

**82. Why is Colombo a very important port?**

It is far removed from the force of the S.W. monsoon. It is the principal port of Ceylon and stands on an ocean highway from Europe to the far east. It is an ocean junction. It is the meeting place of several routes. The main route goes to Singapore and China, branches go to Madras, Calcutta and Mauritius and an important route to Australia.

**83. Name the exports and imports of Ceylon.**

Exports—Tea, rubber and cocoanut products.

Imports—Rice, cotton goods, coal and sugar.

**84. Describe the government of Ceylon.**

It is a Crown colony ruled by a governor and an Executive council helped by a Legislative council elected by the people.

**85. Where is pearl fishery important?**

In the gulf of Mannar it has been important for over 3,000 years.

86. Some of the following statements are true and some, false. Read each carefully. If you think it is true, put 'yes' against it; if you think it is false, put 'no'. No statement is to be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true.

1. Beyond the foot hills of the Himalaya there are in many places belts of rather low land called duns composed of sediments and river gravels. (Yes)
2. The Jumna rising in the Vindhya H. flows past Deth and Agra and meets the Ganges at Allahabad. (No)
3. The rivers of Northern India are more important than those of Peninsular India. (Yes)
4. Salt is obtained in the form of rock-salt in the Punjab. (Yes)
5. The centre of the Brahmaputra valley is Rongal is in the long shadow of the Khasi H. (No)
6. In recent past, India has suffered terribly from famine. (Yes)
7. Rice is grown mostly on flat, alluvial land where there is an abundant rainfall. (Yes)
8. Cotton is a dry region crop and flourishes where the rainfall is above 90 cm per year. (No)
9. The people of India do not use much mutton and the bullocks are valued more than cows. (Yes)
10. The population in India is mainly rural—the population is densest where agriculture is important. (Yes)
11. In order that people may understand one another, there are a number of common languages which are spoken of or understood by people. (Yes)
12. The province of Bengal consists almost entirely of a vast alluvial plain crowded with people. (Yes)
13. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have a population denser than any other province of India except Bengal. (Yes)
14. The Northern portion of Bombay and Sind is beside

**Ques. 86** The Kirthar range which forms the end of the plateau of Baluchistan. Its southern boundary line lies N.E. (Yes)

**Ques. 87** The largest coconuts-growing area is in the Madras Presidency. (No)

**Ques. 88** India is the chief producer of jute for manufacturing purposes. (Yes)

**Ques. 89** The coffee plant is said to have been brought to India by a pilgrim from Mecca. (Yes)

**Ques. 90** The date palm likes a hot dry climate and is the typical tree of the Ganges plain. (No)

**Ques. 91** Lac is the special product of India. (Yes)

**Ques. 92** Cotton industries have not died out in India. (Yes)

**Ques. 93** The demand for power is far greater than that for the demand of hydro-electric power schemes. (Yes)

**Ques. 94** Bihar is the greatest buyer of Indian produce. (Yes)

**Ques. 95** India is entirely a land of primary producers. And so is Bihar. (No)

**Ques. 96** Coal is found between 40°N and 10°S. (Yes)

**Ques. 97** The sun is highest and shortest in January (winter) at 23° S. in Ceylon. (Yes)

**Ques. 98** Most of the people are engaged in agriculture and mining. (No)

**Ques. 99** Barmer has a coastal strip which is dry. (No)

**Ques. 100** The Deccan plateaus rises up 1,000, 4000 m. from the sea. (Yes)

**Ques. 101** Mysore is the chief Buddhist centre in the Indian Empire. (Yes)

**Ques. 102** Cotton possesses great sources of mineral wealth. (No)

**Ques. 103** Into how many provinces is the Indian Empire divided? Name them.

There are 10 Major and 6 Minor provinces. Major are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, the Central Provinces and the North West Frontier. Minor Ajmer, Delhi, Coorg

Baluchistan and the Amman islands. Orissa and Sind have recently been made provinces.

### 88 How is the rest of India governed?

The rest is governed by native Rajas. Their lands are called Native States.

### 89 Name some native states.

Hyderabad, or, Mysore, Kathiawar, Patiala etc.

### 90 Fill up the blanks with suitable words

1. The state of \_\_\_\_\_ is in the southern and highest part of the Deccan. (Mysore)

2. Suburb of the Parbati's (Kapoor) touch of which is desert.

3. The province of Bihar and Orissa lies between 1 and 2.

#### (1) U.P. 2. Bengal)

4. The main feature of Madras is a low 1—2—backed by broken 3— at Gudalur. The 4—there is the

5. And other 1—2—begin the uplands, cross the plain after reaching 3—of 4—

#### 1. contains 2—uplands 4. Kaveri 5. Pampa, 6. Cauvery 7. Godavari

5. The crop year in the wet seasons depended upon 1. conditions 2—3—4—, and in the 5—3—4—

Wheat must have a winter season for ripening. So 5—sun injections 1—2—3—meal

#### (1=hot 2=cold 3=humid)

6. The plain of Bengal 1—, which lies on the south of the Pre-deccan 2—has 3—winters. Unlike the north of India, it has no 2—winter. The people employed in Madras are therefore 3—gradually 4—practises to a 3—

#### (1=hot 2=cold 3=humid)

7. The Gangetic basin is between the end of the plateau of the— and the plateau of the Garhwal (Himalayas).

8. In some parts of 1— rainfall is 2—, varying from year to year. The 3—must be 4— in other ways. Man makes good Nature's 3—by — The construction of 4—

6— has made real famine a thing of the past in most parts of India.

(1=uncertain, 2=watered, 3=deficiencies, 4=irrigation, 5=Irrigation, 6=works.)

## GENERAL GEOGRAPHY

### 1. Given some reasons to prove that the earth is round.

1. The eclipse of the moon is caused by the earth's shadow falling on the moon. The edge of the shadow is round. Round object casts cast such shadows. So we conclude that the earth is round.

2. When a ship sails away from the shore to the open sea it is noted that the lower part disappears first and the top last. If the earth were flat, the whole ship should appear and disappear at the same time.

3. If we sail due west or east from a particular spot we come back to the point from where we started. This shows that the earth is round.

### 2. What are the two movements of the earth? What are their effects?

1. Rotation. It turns round on its own axis once every day. This causes day and night. One half of the earth alone receives the rays of the sun at a time while the other half is in darkness.

2. Revolution. It moves round the sun once every year. It takes  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days to complete the journey. This is the annual movement.

Note : That the earth travels with its axis tilted towards the plane of its orbit to the extent of  $23^{\circ}40'$ ; 2. that the axis points towards the same fixed point in space—the Pole Star.

Consequences.—This causes (1) a variation in the length of day and night at all points in the world except the Equator, (2) it produces changes of climate caused the seasons.

**3. When is the sun in zenith at the Equator?**

On March 21 and September 23. Note on these 2 days all places have 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night. The days are called equinoxes.

**4. When is the Sun in Zenith at the Tropics?**

Tropic of Cancer - June 21

Tropic of Capricorn - Dec. 22

These are the two days when the sun is farthest from the Equator. This day is called solstice.

**5. What is the size of the earth?**

Its diameter is about 8,000 m. les and a circumference 25,000 m. les.

**6. How far is the Sun from the Earth?**

It is 93,000,000 miles away from the earth.

**7. In what zone do places have the sun in zenith 2 days in the year?**

Tropical zone

**8. What is the greatest altitude of the Sun?****I at the Arctic Circle 2 at the Pole**

1 & 2 74°

9. In what zone is summer a season of long days and short nights and winter a season of short days and long nights.

The Temperate zone

**10. Which is the place having six months of continuous night?**

The pole

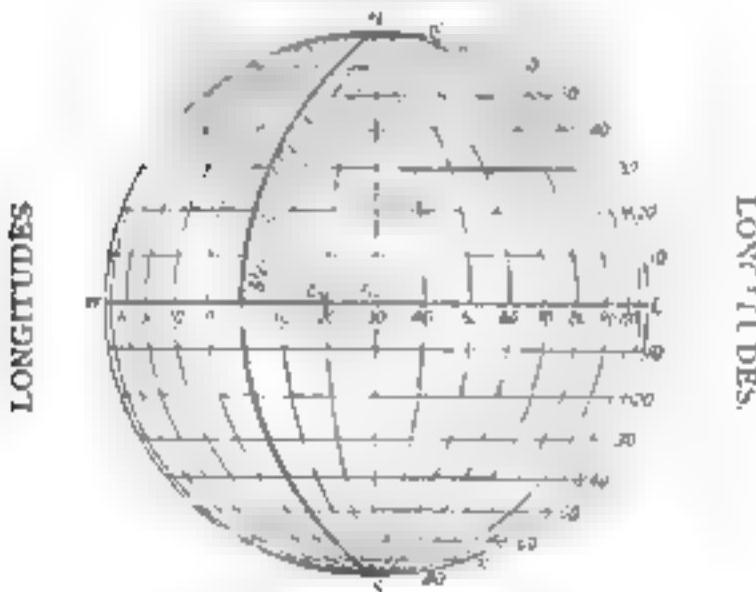
**11. Definitions to be remembered:**

1. Latitude is the angular distance of a place north or south of the Equator. Circles drawn parallel to the Equator are called "parallels of latitude".

2. Longitude is the distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian (i.e. Greenwich). These lines join the two Poles and cut the Equator. They are not parallel to one another. (See diagram.)

3. *Prime Meridian*: is the line of longitude passing through Greenwich which is taken as the central Meridian.
4. *Meridian (Mid-day)* is a line joining any two places having noon at the same time.
5. *The Equator*: The imaginary circle drawn round the globe halfway between the two poles.
6. *The Tropics*: (Turning points)
  - The Tropic of Cancer  $23\frac{1}{2}$ ° N. and
  - The Tropic of Capricorn  $23\frac{1}{2}$ ° S.
7. *The Arctic Circle*: Latitude  $66\frac{1}{2}$ ° N.
8. *The Antarctic Circle*: Latitude  $66\frac{1}{2}$ ° S.
9. *The axis of the earth*: An imaginary line joining the North and South Poles through the centre of the earth.
10. *The North and South Poles*: The earth turns round in such a way that there are two points which really do not move. These are the North and South Poles.

### LATITUDES.



Note the following --

**Latitude:** The utmost limit is 90° N. N Pole 90° S —S. Pole.

**Longitude:** The Utmost limit 180° E and 180° W (East of Greenwich West of Greenwich). 180° E and 180° W are one and the same it is called the International Date Line.

### 12. What are Local and Standard Times? What is Indian Standard Time?

The local time of a place is the hours counted from the time the sun crosses a Meridian of the place. For example, if in (Local time) moment it is 1 p.m. passed the meridian of that place 4 hours before. Note that each country has its own local time. To acquire uniformity of clock time, a particular part of the world will be chosen as a standard time for the whole country about which it runs for all the meridians. This time is called the "Std. Time". The Indian Standard Time is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. later than Greenwich time. It is legal, but in all parts of India when the sun is on meridian 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E.

13. Note that we can calculate and find out the difference in time between two places, if their longitude and time in one place are given.

- A 90° E—Noon
- B 45° E ? D<sup>r</sup> 120° E—?
- C 220° E ?

One degree of longitude represents  $\frac{1}{15}$  of minutes. If the time at A is 9 a.m., it must be  $45 \times 4 = 180$  minutes earlier than 9 a.m. time at B. At C it must be  $15 \times 4 = 60$  minutes earlier i.e. 7.15 a.m. At D, it must be  $30 \times 4 = 120$  minutes later than time at A i.e. 2 p.m.

14. Name the high pressure and low pressure regions of the world.

1. The Equatorial belt of low pressure.
2. Belts of high Pressure near the Tropic of Cancer
3. Belt of high Pressure near the Tropic of Capricorn.

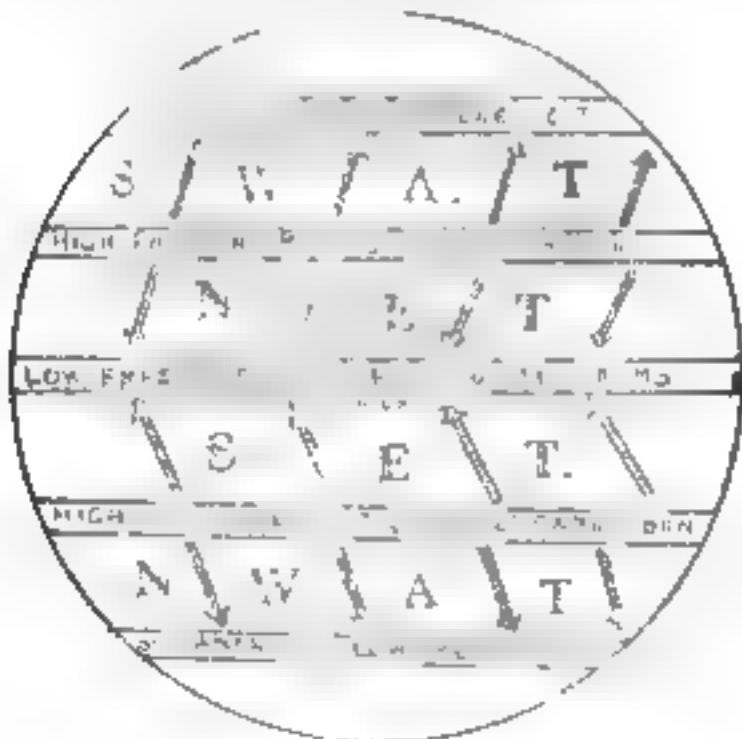
4. Sub-Arctic belt of low pressure.  
 5. Sub-Antarctic belt of low pressure

(See diagram below)

**15. What are the constant winds of the world?**

1. The N. E. Trades blowing from the Tropic of Cancer to the Equator.
2. The S. E. Trades blowing from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Equator.
3. The S. W. Anti Trades blowing from the Cancer region to the Arctic low pressure belt.
4. The N. W. Anti Trades blowing from the Capricorn region to the Arctic low pressure belt.

Diagram to show winds and Pressure belts



Note that as the sun travels, the *heat equator* i.e., the line joining places having the highest temperature also moves. Consequently the belts of rains and constant winds shift a few degrees north during the northern summer, and a few degrees south during the southern summer.

#### **16. What are monsoon winds?**

These are winds that blow during certain months of the year or for e.g. the N.E. monsoon in India blowing in Nov. Dec. and Jan. and the S.W. monsoon blowing in June, July, August and September.

#### **17. What are the effects of ocean currents?**

1. Their influence upon climate is very great. Currents which go from lower to higher latitudes bring warm water to cold regions. The cold places are made warmer. Similarly cold currents bear ice bergs into warm regions and lessen the warmth there.

2. Warm currents bring rain.
3. Cold currents have a drying effect on climate.
4. The meeting of a cold and a warm current causes fog.

#### **18. Give some examples to show the effect of ocean currents on climate.**

1. The coast of Norway is free from ice on account of the warm North Atlantic drift but the Baltic sea is frozen in winter.

2. The St. Lawrence is frozen but the west coast of North America is free from ice for the warm North Pacific drift flows here.

3. New York has a temperature below freezing point in January but some places on the same latitude have a higher temperature.

#### **19. What are the factors that determine the climate of a place?**

1. Latitude, 2. Altitude, 3. Nearestness to sea, 4. Ocean current, 5. Position and direction of mountain ranges, 6. Prevailing winds, 7. Soil.

## 20. What are the various kinds of rain?

1. *Rainfall rains*—caused when wind meets a mountain system, e.g. the Western Ghats, the Rockies, the Andes.
2. *Convection rains*—caused by moisture-laden air being sucked up into the 'convective currents' i.e., the ascending air currents of heated regions—rain in the equatorial regions.
3. *Cyclonic rain*: rain brought by cyclones (wind systems that travel.)

## 21. Some definitions to remember.

1. *Hadley's风带*. In the southern hemisphere where there are few land areas to interfere with the winds, the weather is very steady and strong. They are hence sometimes the 'Trade West winds'. The gusts they blow over are called 'The Roaring Forties'.

2. *Isthmus*. In the equatorial region between 30° N. and 30° S. the movement of the air is very slow and there is a calm area. This region is called the Equatorial belt of calms or Isthmus.

3. *The zones of calms and capricious*. The high pressure belts of two slopes are regions of no wind. They are also calms.

## THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

- ✓ 1. **ALLUVIUM**—Fine mud deposited by rivers making flood-areas.
- 2. **ANTI-ATLANTIC**—Places on the surface of the earth situated exactly opposite to each other.
- 3. **ARTESIAN WELLS**—Wells ('boles') dug on to earth from which underground water comes out so called because such a well was first sunk in a place called 'Artois'.
- 4. **ATOLLS**—Circular islands not very high above sea-level built by coral insects.
- ✓ 5. **BUFFER STATE**—A small country situated between two powerful countries lessening chances of conflict between the two.

6. CANYONS— Deep narrow steep-sided valley cut by rivers.
7. CAPE An irregular coastline jutting into the ocean to form a head land.
8. CAMPOS— Tropical grasslands in South America to the south of the Amazon.
9. CHINOOK WINDS Warm dry winds blowing on the leeward side of the Rockies. They make the land warm.
10. CONIFEROUS TREES— Bearing fruits like cones—fir and pine.
11. CARAVAN— Company traveling together for safety in the past (came caravan in the desert).
12. CIRQUE— The mouth of a glacial area.
13. COQUI— A KIABI— Name given by the Indians to mountains in America—The Rockies and the Andes.
14. CONTINENTAL CLIMATE— Climate of plains far away from the sea, very hot in summer and very cold in winter.
15. CONTOUR LINE— A line on a map passing through points of the same height above sea level.
16. CONIFEROUS FORESTS— Trees which shed their leaves in autumn or in winter. Broad-leaved forests with palms, trees and the like.
17. DELTA— The triangular piece of land formed at the mouth of a river formed by the deposit of soil and enclosed by sand bars.
18. EROSION— The process of wearing away of rock by water or by atmospheric action.
19. DESERT— A boundless waste of sand, waterless and sun-baked.
20. EROSION— Eroding up or wearing away of rocks by fast rain, river, sea, winds and other natural forces.
21. ESTUARY— The wide mouth of a river at the place where it meets the sea.

22. FAULT—A crack or opening in the surface of the earth along which rocks are displaced in a vertical position.

23. FJORD—A long, narrow, deep opening of the sea, jutting in land and with rocky banks.

24. FOLD MOUNTAIN—Ranges of mountains formed by strata which are pressed out.

25. GEYSERS—Hot springs from which water erupts hot and fast.

26. GULF—An arm of the sea in or near which a narrow mouth.

27. GULF STREAM—A current of warm water flowing from the Gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic Ocean to the western part of Europe.

28. HEMISPHERE—One half of the terrestrial globe.

29. HELL ISLANDS—Cliffs built up by volcanic eruptions of lava during a eruption of Fujiyama, Japan.

30. HINTERLAND—Fertile area behind a port through which it exports and imports goods.

31. HIGH LATITUDES—High pressure belt between 30° and 45° of Latitude N. or S.

32. ISO-ARE—Line passing through points having the same atmospheric pressure.

33. JEWEL—The joining places have the same name, usually "Jewel".

34. ISOTERM—Lines connecting places with the same temperature.

35. THE NATIONAL DATE LINE—180° E and 180°W are the same. Sailors who cross the line add one day if they sail east and subtract one day if they sail west.

36. IRRIGATION—Storing water and using it for growing crops is known as irrigation.

✓ 37. KAROOS—The land between the coastal plain and the high plateau in S. Africa rises in terraces. These are called Karoos.

38. LAGOONS—Shallow water near the coast separated by sand banks.

✓ 39. LAVA Molten rocky mass which a volcano pours out through its mouth.

40. LLANOS Tropical grasslands in the Orinoco basin in S. America.

41. LOESS Soil yellow mud, very fertile, found in the basin of the Huang Ho in North China.

✓ 42. LOW ISLANDS—Coral islands (atolls) built in the Pacific ocean e.g. Marshall, Gilbert, Cook and Society Islands.

✓ 43. MANDATORY STATE—Territory handed over to the management of another power by the League of Nations.

44. MARITIME CLIMATE—(Oceanic) climate made equable by the influence of the sea. The range of temperature is small.

45. MORAINES—Soil and rocks deposited at the end of the glacier when the ice melts.

✓ 46. OASES—Fertile spots in the desert. Here are wells and springs. Villages grow and the date palms thrive.

✓ 47. PAMPAS Temperate grasslands in Argentina - South America.

48. PRAIRIES—Temperate grasslands in North America.

✓ 49. RAIN SHADOW AREA Region lying on the leeward side of a mountain range and so dry.

50. RIVERINA—The driest part of the central plains of Australia watered by the Murray and its tributaries.

51. RIVIERA—The Coast round the gulf of Genoa —Italy—with a charming and pleasant climate.

- ✓ 52. RANGE OF TEMPERATURE—The difference between the maximum and minimum temperature of a place.
- ✓ 53. REFRIGERATING CHAMBER—A room for keeping things cool (fresh) by means of ice.
- ✓ 54. RIFT VALLEY—"A valley between two parallel lines caused by the sinking down of earth" e.g., Rhine valley.
- ✓ 55. SAVANNA—Tropical grasslands in Africa and Australia.
- ✓ 56. SCRUBLAND—A region having vegetation intermediate between the desert and the Steppes. (borders of the desert)
- ✓ 57. SELVES—Tropical forests of the Amazon basin—South America.
- ✓ 58. SHOTTS—Shallow lakes in the Atlas region in Africa.
- ✓ 59. SIERRAS—Chains of jagged mountains on either side of a table land.
- ✓ 60. STEPPES—Temperate grasslands in Eurasia.
- ✓ 61. SUNDEKBANS—Marshy jungles in the fringe of the Ganges delta.
- ✓ 62. TALGA—Coniferous forests in Asia.
- ✓ 63. TELL—The Coastal plain between the Atlas mountains and the sea in Africa.
- ✓ 64. TERAI—Swampy jungles at the foot of the Himalayas.
- ✓ 65. TUNDRA—the snow-covered plains round the Arctic ocean where only mooses and uichens grow.
- ✓ 66. VELD—Temperate grassland region in the plateau of South Africa.
- ✓ 67. VOLCANO—Boring mountain from the top of which (Crater), smoke and fire and at times masses of lava and ash come out.
- ✓ 68. WATER SHED—The line of separation between waters flowing to different rivers, or basins.

69. ZENITH—The point in the heavens vertically above the observer.

70. KOP ES—Flat-topped hills in the Veld rising abruptly from the surface of the plateau.

**What is the effect of altitude on climate?**

The higher we go, the cooler it is. Temperature falls as we ascend. For every 300 ft ascent, there is a fall of 1° P.

**What is the effect of height on pressure?**

The pressure also gets less as we go up. It falls at the rate of 1 inch per 1000 ft.

**WORLD GENERAL.**

1. Name the currents of the Atlantic ocean. How do they affect the climate of the countries near which they flow?

1. The cool Benguela current (a branch of the West wind drift) flows along the west coast of Africa, cooling the coast.

2. Then it turns into the South Equatorial current.

3. The *Bras d'or* current warms the east coast of Brazil.

4. The North Equatorial along the northern coast of

5. America into the Gulf of Mexico.

6. The Gulf stream a warm current warming the southern part of the eastern coast of North America.

7. The North Atlantic drift flows right across the Atlantic and keeps the coasts of the British Isles and N.W. Europe warm.

7. The *Arctic current* (cold) flows along the coast of Greenland.

8. The cool Labrador current along the coast of Newfoundland and the northern part of the east coast of North America. This forms the *ice shelf* between America and the true Stream, and helps to keep the east coast comparatively cold.

**2. What are the currents of the Pacific?**

1. The *Peru* or *Humboldt* current, (cold) along the western shores of S. America.

2. The East Australian or New South Wales current (warm) along the eastern shores of Australia.
3. The warm Japan current or Kuro Sivo flows along the eastern shores of Japan.
4. This turns into the North Pacific drift. Keeps the coast of Western Canada warm.
5. The cold Kuril current, from the sea of Okhotsk and Behring strait towards the south of Japan.

Vide World map on currents P. 64)

### 3. Name the currents of the Indian ocean

1. The West Australian current, a cold current, flows along the shores of West Australia.
2. This passes into the S. Equatorial current.
3. A branch of flows along the west coast of Africa.  
The Agulhas current (warm).
4. The warm South current, along the north east coast of Africa.
5. The S. of Shambab drift, towards India.
6. The S. of Monsoon drift in the Bay of Bengal.

### 4. What are the characteristics of the Tundra and the Ice cap region?

The ice cap lie near the Poles. They are covered with snow and ice all the year round and above the ice are impossible such regions as the interior of Greenland, the islands to the north of Canada and the Antarctic continent.

1. POSITION. The Tundra lies round the Arctic Ocean. No Tundra in the Southern hemisphere, because there is no land in the latitude where the Tundra should be.

2. CLIMATE. Winter is long and severe, summer, warm enough to make plants grow.

3. VEGETATION—Mosses, lichens and short berry bearing plants.

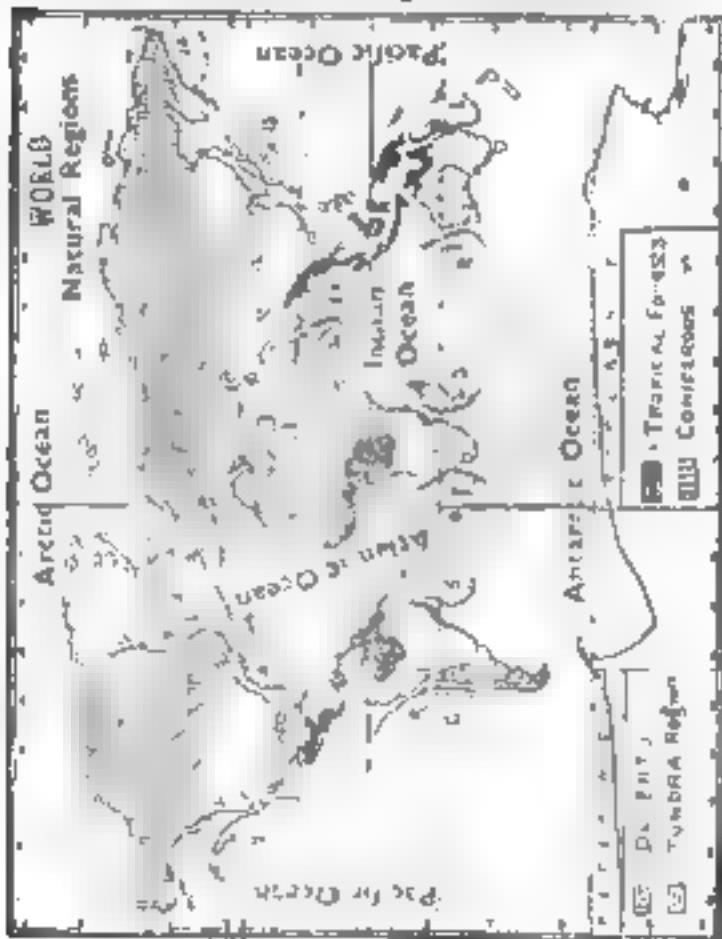
4. ANIMALS. The reindeer in Eurasia, the moose and musk ox in Canada.

5 COUNTRIES—North Canada and north of Eurasia.

6 OCCUPATIONS—The Eskimos live on seal, blubber and fish in winter and in summer they hunt caribou and musk oxen. The Lapps have herds of reindeer. They provide milk and meat and skins for clothing.

(See Natural Regions map below.)

(a) **World Natural Regions and currents.**



**Reference** — 1 = New South Wales current (warm)  
 2 = West Australian current (cold) 3 = Mozambique current system  
 4 = Benguela current (cold). 5 = Brazil current (warm)  
 6 = Peruvian or Humboldt current (cold) 7 = North Pacific current (warm) 8 = Gulf Stream current (warm)  
 9 = Labrador current (cold) 10 = Arctic current (cold).  
 11 = S W Monsoon Drift (warm) 12 = N E Monsoon Drift (warm) 13 = Kara Sea current (warm). 14 = Kuroshio current (cold).

### 5. What are the characteristics of the cold temperate forests?

They are called Coniferous forests.

1. POSITION—South of the Tundra between the Arctic circle and 60° N in Europe and 45°N in America. No such forest in the S Hemisphere.

2. CLIMATE—Short summers. Long cold winters with some rain.

3. VEGETATION—Trees have needle-shaped leaves. They bear cone-shaped fruit. Chief trees are pine, fir, spruce and larch. Wood is rich in resin.

4. ANIMALS—Four-hoofed animals like the squirrel, marten, ermine, black fox, red deer are found.

5. OCCUPATIONS—Lumbering timber industries (making doors and window frames), hunting fur-bearing animals, oiling and paper-making, manufacture of matches and packing cases.

6. COUNTRIES—Siberia in Asia, Canada in North America, Norway, Sweden, Finland and N Russia in Europe.

### 6. Describe the broad leaved forests.

These are otherwise called Cool-Temperate Deciduous forests.

1. POSITION—In the northern hemisphere between latitudes 45° and 60°—near the sea is the wettest part of the temperate regions.

2. CLIMATE—Warm with good rainfall.

3. VEGETATION.—Broad-leaved trees—oak, elm, ash, beech and maple yield hard timber. fruit trees like the apple, pear, plum and berry. Now the ultimate carried on roads include wheat, oats, barley, turnips and sugar-beet.

#### **4 ANIMALS—Sheep and cattle**

### 3. ORGANIZATIONS, associations, & farmers

The Countries of Europe - British Isles, France, Belgium, Holland and Central Europe, N. Africa, & British Columbia, eastern Canada and N. E. U.S.A., Alaska, Japan, & N. E. China, Austria, S. E. Australia and New Zealand, S. America, S. S. Africa, Australia, E. Indies.

### 7. Describe the Temperate grassland

Fig. 1. - North and south of the Equator between 25° and 30° S. Lat., showing the mean annual rainfall.

CLIMATE: continental climate with four seasons; average temperature in January 32° F., in July 70° F.; rainfall 20 inches.

11. *Solidago* grows very well in some places  
12. The grass, mel. has 25% more board  
13. No. 100 Wall and C. et al. are doing  
these surveys.

*Cal Cx* **NEUROSES**: reactions of animals to the environment.

**S. A.** *Alfredo Saldívar* **B. Llorente**

#### **4 Describe the Medicolegal Task**

ESTUARY North and south of = Equator between 30° and 45°

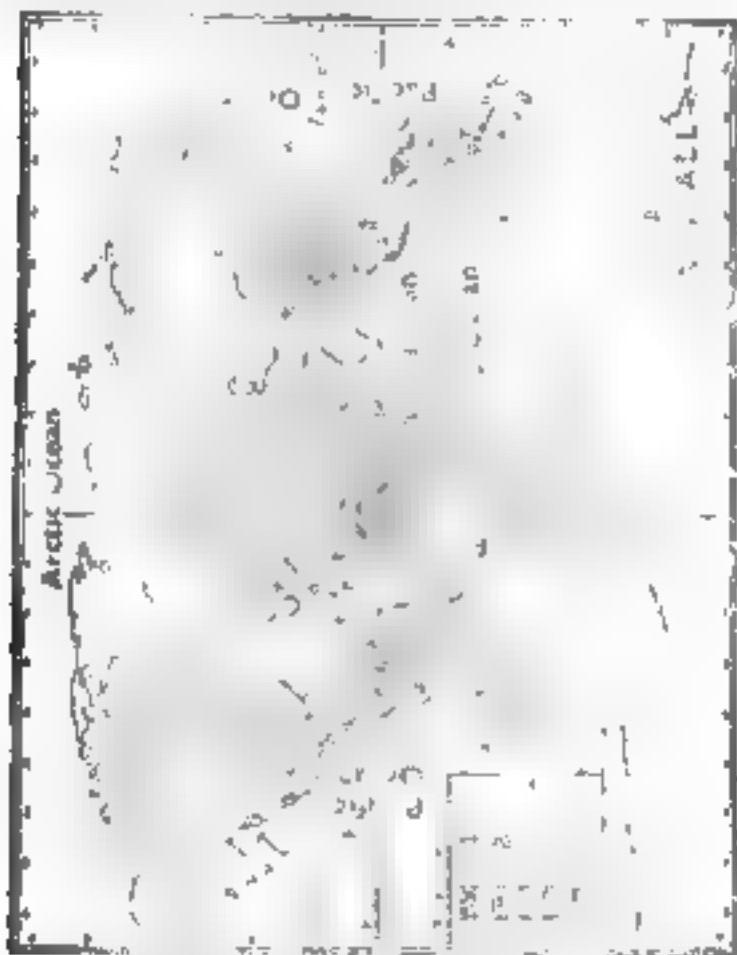
**CLIMATE.** Sub-tropical, warm in a region region where deserts prevail and cold at times.

**3. VEGETATION.** Evergreen trees like olive fruits like oranges, grapes and lemons, wheat and mulberry trees.

#### **4. OCCUPATIONS** Fruit growing w/ oil cultivation wine-making - like manufacture and trade - come up.

**5 COUNTRIES**—Upper California, Middle Chile, S. W. of Capo Colonne, South West Australia, S. Australia, Victoria and 8 countries on the Mediterranean coast.

(a) Draw a map of the world and mark therein the mean annual rainfall.



Reference: 1 = Above 60 inches; 2 = 40 to 60 inches;  
3 = 20 to 40 inches; 4 = 10 to 20 inches;

### 9. Describe the desert lands of the world.

1. POSITION Hot deserts, Northern hemisphere, on either side of the Tropic of cancer. The Sahara (Almer); Arabis, central Persia and The Thar desert of India. Blanket in North America. Southern hemisphere, on either side of the Tropic of capricorn. Kalahari in South Africa; the great Australian desert. Peru and North Chile in South America. Cool Temperate North hemisphere, North of the Himalayas from Muscharia in the east to the Caspian sea in the west, and Colorado in N America. Southern hemisphere Patagonia in the Argentine republic.

2. CLIMATE dry regions with rocky or sandy soil.

3. VEGETATION scrub on the borders of deserts, thorny plants like cactus or acacia date palms in oases.

4. ANIMALS the ostrich and the camel.

5. OCCUPATIONS—nomadic life, caravan trade in dates, camel hair, ostrich feathers and skins.

### 10. Describe the Equatorial forests and the Tropical grasslands.

1. POSITION hot wet evergreen forests between 30° N and 30° S,—grasslands on either side of these forests.

2. CLIMATE in the forest region, rainfall above 100 inches temperature above 57°. In the tropical grassland region, the climate is hot and wet. The rain belt will be sub (Sudan type).

3. VEGETATION dense luxuriant trees in the forest region, grass and shrubs in the grasslands.

4. ANIMALS—elephants, vultur and monkeys in the forests and some other animals like the zebra, giraffe and the antelope and also肉-eating animals like the lion and the leopard.

5. OCCUPATIONS—in the forest collection of forest products like ivory, rubber, palm oil and cocoa are grown. Dye. In the tropical grasslands hunting, agriculture and cattle rearing.

**6. FORESTS** -The Congo basin, Guinea coast in Africa, the Amazon basin in S America, Malay peninsula and the East Indies in Asia, grass. Savannahs of Africa, the Llanos and Campos of S America, the Savannas in Australia.

**11. Describe the monsoon lands.**

**1. POSITION AND COUNTRIES:** All the countries of S E Asia, south east of a line drawn from the mouth of the Indus to Korea. Tropical India, Indochina and Southern China and the Philippines. Temperate Northern China, Korea and Japan.

**2. CLIMATE:** Hot and wet. Rainfall 40 to 100 inches.

**3. VEGETATION AND ANIMALS:** Tropical forests of teak and mahogany, rice, maize, mungo, coffee, bananas, cotton and adzuki. Tropical broad-leaved and deciduous trees like wheat, barley, beans and maize.

**4. OCCUPATIONS:** agriculture and plantation work raising of domestic animals.

**12. Describe the islands of the Pacific**

**POSITION** -On either side of the E. line from the S E Asia and east Australia to over two-thirds of the way to America in groups, in lines, or singly.

**2. KINDS OF ISLANDS:** Many with a semblance of a continent which have stretched farther than any other in the present—Australia, the New Zealand and New Caledonia (the last about half by coral reefs), or from 100 ft. to 12 ft. above sea level e.g. The Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert, Cook and Society Islands. Others are small and isolated, e.g. The New Hebrides, the Fiji Islands, the Samoan Islands and Hawaii Islands.

**3. CLIMATE:** monsoon or equatorial moderated by sea.

**4. VEGETATION:** mountains clothed with forest, low lands overspread with rice fields and plantations of coffee, bananas, sugar cane and pine apple. Cocoanuts on all islands except low.

**5. OCCUPATION:** agriculture and plantation work

**13. Describe the High mountain and plateau lands.**

1. **COUNTRIES**—Regions lying near the high mountains like the Rockies, Andes, Himalayas, Alps and others in Arabia, Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet in Asia; New Zealand and the plateaus of Mediterranean countries; the Alpine Rocky mountain region in N. America, Peru and Chile in S. America.

2. **CLIMATE**—depends on height varies from tropical to severe.

3. **VEGETATION** corresponds to the climatic regions.

4. **OCUPATIONS**—Pastoral work and agriculture and handicrafts.

**14. Describe the industrial regions of Europe.**

1. **ENGLAND**—between parallels 50° and 55°, extending from the sea to Scotland.

2. **NUCLEAR COALFIELD**—in the British Isles, between 50° and 55° North England, Midlands and S. Wales, in the south. The Firth of Forth, the Ruhr, the Saar, and Cuyo basin are in Germany.

3. **MANUFACTURES**—In possible areas of coal, steel, iron, machinery, pottery, glassware and leather goods.

4. **OTHER INDUSTRIAL AREAS**—in field near Moscow, Russia; in the Rhine valley, silk manufacture.

**15. What are the Industrial regions in North America?**

1. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—The Pittsburgh area, the upper Ohio basin & the Southern Appalachians; a belt along the Great Lakes & shores of the great lakes; the manufacturing areas of New England. (See details see answer to questions 81 to 85, North America.)

2. **CANADA**—No industrial areas to compare with those of U.S.A. In towns like Toronto and Winnipeg agricultural machinery is made.

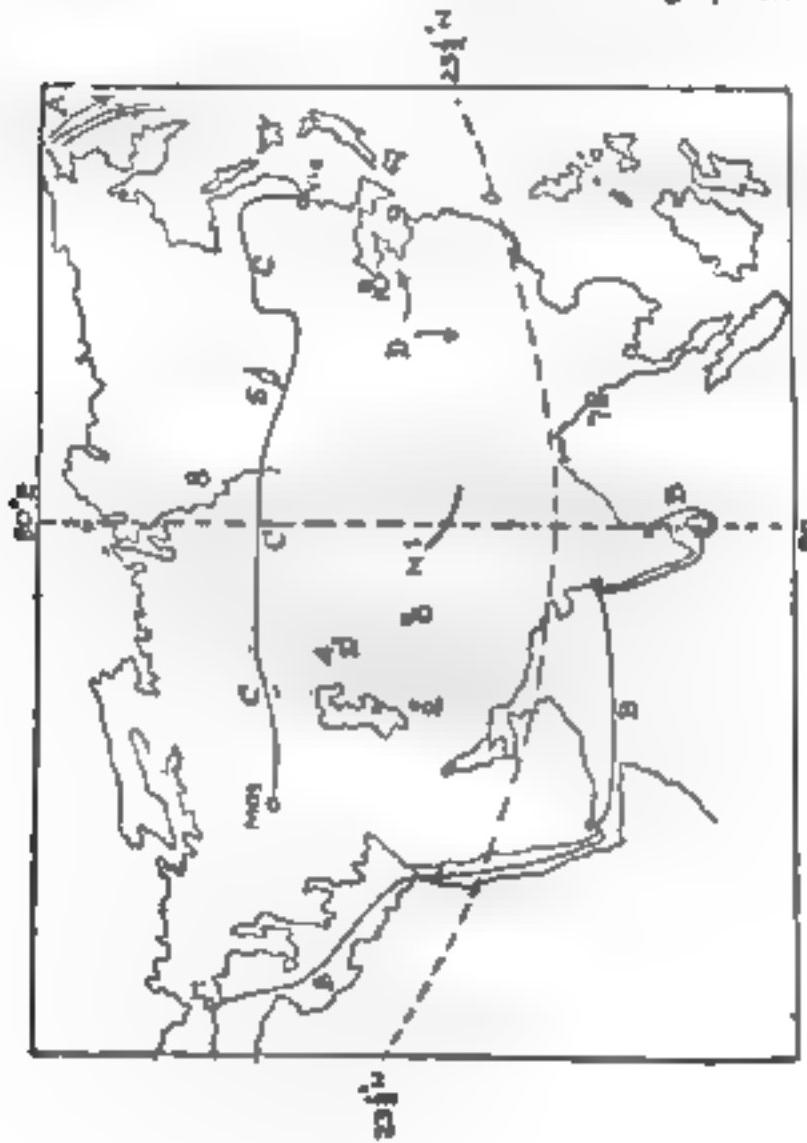
**16. What are the characteristics of the British Empire?**

It consists of many isolated territories of all shapes and sizes varying from the three and three quarter million square miles of Canada to the two square miles of Gibraltar. It is scattered all over the globe from the Arctic to the Antarctic and from farthest east to farthest west.

There are found within every type of scenery, from the snow capped peaks of the Himalayas to the sun baked plains of Australia; every type of climate, from the cold and tempestuous Gold Coast to the benign air of Northern Canada; every type of people, every racial element, and every type of humanity.

## SPECIMEN PAPER, GEOGRAPHY

I Write in the answer book 10 Geographical



names corresponding to the 10 numbers marked on the map.

- 1=Mount Karakorum. 2=Tehran. 3=The Persian Gulf  
 4=The Aral Sea. 5= Baikal, 6=Khokhnaid, 7=Kangooon,  
 8=Yeddo. 9= The Yellow sea. 10=Pekoe.

I (a) Insert the following on the accompany map:

- A=Course and direction of a cold current.  
 B=Sea route from Malaia to Marseilles.  
 C=Land route from Moscow to Vladivostok  
 D=Direction of winds in North China in January.

II (a) Write in your answer book the names of Geographical features represented by 1 to 10 on the map given.



1=Centra Australia, 2=Adelaide, 3=Peru, 4=Philippine Island, 5=Yangtze Kiang, 6=Kumbi, 7=Karachi, 8=Mageia, 10=Madagascar.

**II(b) Mark the following in the Map.**

A=The Great Barrier reef

B=Direction of summer winds over N.W. Australia and India.

C=River Hong Ho.

D=Route from Colombo and Shantou.

3 (a) When captain Scott reached latitude 80° S. how far was he from the South Pole?

(10-67 miles)

The distance of S. Pole is 90° South & distance is 90°=80°+10°=67 miles.

(b) Arrange the following places in two lists according as they are east or west of Greenwich—Mombasa, Ottawa, Cape Town, Liverpool, Lisbon, Berlin.

EAST

WEST

Mombasa

Ottawa

Cape Town

Lisbon

Berlin

London

4. Of what Geographical terms are the following examples Deccan, Atacama, Hong-Kong, Orinoco, Victoria, Nyasa, Korea, Mazar and Kharakoram.

Deccan=Plateau Atacama=Hot desert Hongkong=Trade port Orinoco=River Nyasa=Large water body Victoria Waterfall Korea=Peninsula Mazar=Gulf, Kharakoram=Desertion

5. Give 3 manufactures which determine whether a reg on its grassland, forest or desert.

1. Jute 2. Oats 3. Barley.

6 (a) Give one important feature characteristic of the cultivated products of a country whose climate can be described as Mediterranean.

(b) Name one country in the Northern Hemisphere or one in the Southern Hemisphere which has this type of climate.

(c) Name 4 manufacturing industries which depend upon Mediterranean products.

- The trees are evergreen. They have needles with a hard, shiny surface or covered with many fine, spreading, ~~one~~<sup>thin</sup> hairs.

- b. Day & the Northern Hemisphere & W. of West Australia. In the Hemisphere

- 2000 SURVEY OF FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

7. Why is the distribution of the Tundra confined to the Northern Hemisphere?

The main idea is to introduce what the Tundra can do for us.

8. Write down in your answer book the names of the following regions - Karroos, North German Plain, Seawayland, Middle West (U.S.A.), Canterbury Plains (New Zealand), Swaziland, Kenya. Opposite each name, write one of the following occupations which you would expect to find carried on there - sheep farming, cattle rearing, dairy-farming, wood-pulp-mill.

Kent	French
Burke	Irish
Shelley	Italian
S.	Chinese
Mahatma	French
Campbell	English
Schopenhauer	Welshman
Kant	Confucianist

9 Name one country in each case from which South Africa imports the following - oil, oil-seed, cane sugar, narcotics, diamonds, rams, old swallows.

SP 0.0. 8. 1. 0243

Cane Sugar—Java  
 Diamonds—Holland  
 Raisins—England  
 Glassware—Japan.

**10. What are the natural conditions that make it possible for U.S.A. to produce the cheapest steel in the world.**

1. There is plenty of iron ore at the Lake Superior region.
2. This can be easily conveyed through the canal to the industrial region where coal is found.
3. The Natural gas found is used as fuel and for lighting.
4. The region has easy access to the sea by rail and canal.
5. The temperate climate enables people to work for a long time.

**11. Write down in your answer book 6 words that would fill the gaps in the following paragraph:**

Waterfalls drive machinery generating the 1— which is conveyed by means of 2— to the points where it is needed to drive manufacturing machines. In South India the power is conveyed from 3— on the Cauvery to the industrial region of 4— in Mysore. In Europe 5— and 6— are examples of mountain lands which have undergone a change in recent times owing to the development of this kind of power.

(1=electricity, 2=wires, 3=Sivarampattinam, 4=Kolar or Badravati, 5=Sweden, 6=Switzerland)

**12. The islands of the Pacific may be divided into 3 types. State how these types differ from each other and name one example of each type of island.**

1. Islands which are the result of Volcanic action—Hawaii, F. J.
2. Coral island—Gilbert, Cook and Fransdly isles.

3. Continental islands—remains of continents now submerged—New Zealand.

13. Some of the following statements are true and some of them are not true. Write down in your answer book the numbers of the statements that are true. (No statement must be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true.)

1. The most important mineral found in India is iron.
2. The United Provinces depend more upon irrigation than upon rainfall for the necessary moisture for the crops.
3. The characteristic crops of the drier regions of India are wheat and maize.
4. The slopes of the Sahyadri mountains are covered with dense evergreen forests.
5. By means of the Sukkur Dam Sind will be irrigated by a system of inundation canals.
6. India has no railways connecting with railways of any other countries.
7. As the Ganges runs for long distances through fairly level country, it is excellent for navigation.
8. Bharatnagar is one of the chief cotton growing regions of India, for cities within the Deccan Plateau Region.

(2, 3 and 6 are true.)

# SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Public Examination, 1934.

## GEOGRAPHY (GROUP A)

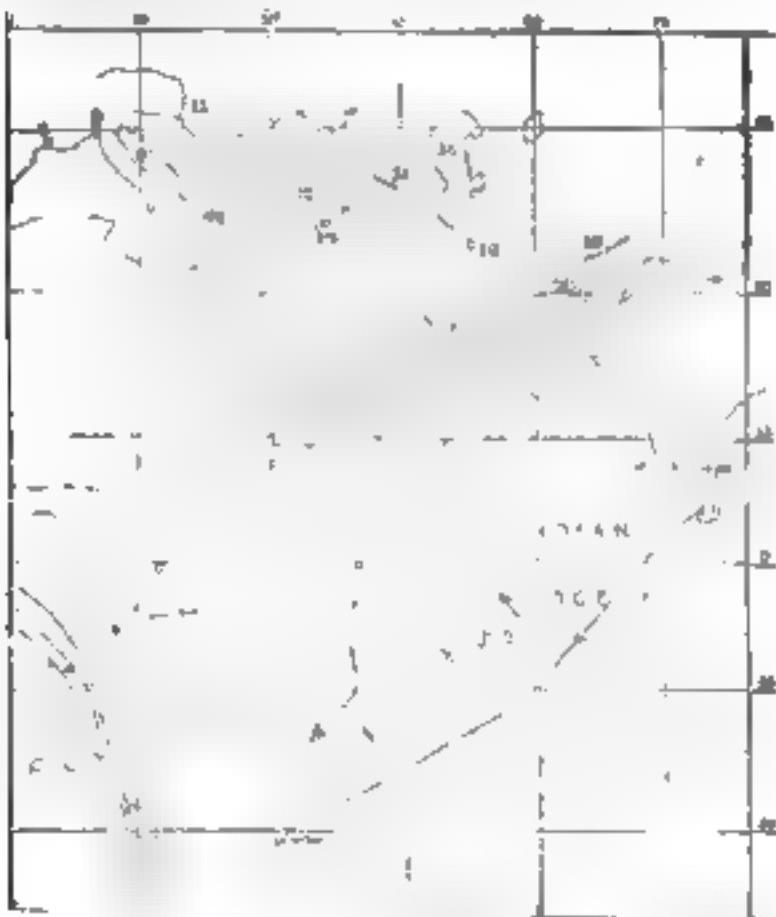
TIME—ONE HOUR

Marks.

[N.B.—All questions to be answered.]

**Question 1:**—Write down on your answer paper the names of rivers, mountains, seas, towns, and countries corresponding to the 20 numbers given on the accompanying map.

10



(N.B.—Mountains are indicated by thick lines.)

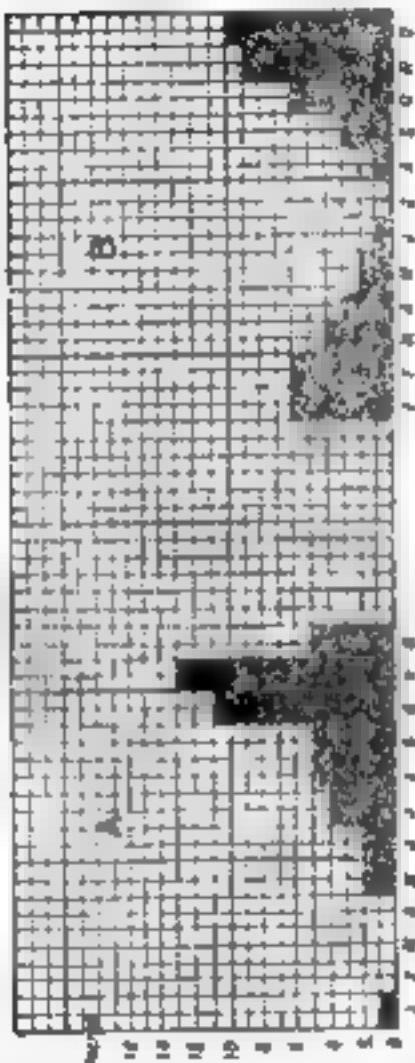
**Answer:**—1. Cape Town, 2. Zambezi, 3. Mombasa, 4. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 5. Alexandria, 6. Athens, 7. Marseilles, 8. Genoa, 9. Adriatic Sea, 10. Constantinople, 11. Danube, 12. Angora, 13. Aleppo, 14. Caucasus, 15. Tigris, 17. Persian Gulf, 18. Teheran, 19. Hindu Kush, 20. Quetta.

**Question 2:**—On the accompanying map show  
the following:—

- (a) Region of the south-west trade-winds.
- (b) A cold current.
- (c) Regions of equatorial forest.
- (d) Route from Madras to Cape Town.

**Question 3:**—Give one word for each of the  
following definitions:—

- (a) Long, narrow, deep opening in the coast usually with steep rocky banks.
- (b) A great circle on the globe passing through the poles and any given place.
- (c) Grassy plains in the tropics usually with clumps of trees.
- (d) The line of separation between water flowing to different rivers, basins, at sea.
- (e) A ring-like coral reef surrounding a central lagoon.
- (f) Territory which has been handed over to the trusteeship of another power by the League of Nations.
- (g) The tidal mouth of a large river.
- (h) The mouth of a volcano.



**Answer**.—*a.* Fiord, *b.* Meridian or longitude, *c.* Savanna, *d.* WaterShed, *e.* Atoll, *f.* Mandatory, *g.* Estuary, *h.* Crater

**Question 4:** The annual rainfall graphs of two places A and B are given on the attached sheet. A is in the trop., B is in the temperate region. Write down on your answer paper the answers to the following side P. 71.

(i) Which of these two places has the longer period of drought?

(ii) Which has the greater total rainfall?

(iii) Which of the following headings would correctly classify the amount of rainfall of each place - good, moderate, poor, very poor?

**Answer:** (i) A has the longer period of drought

(ii) A is the greater total rainfall

(iii) A and B have good rainfall.

**Question 5:** (a) When travelling westwards would you have to put the hands of your watch backwards or forwards?

(b) What would be the difference in time if there were 4 hours between Durban and Mombasa and 3 hours between Mombasa and Bangalore? (Use the accompanying map to help, if necessary.)

**Answer:** Bangalore, longitude is  $73^{\circ}$  E.

Durban =  $28^{\circ}$  E.

Difference in time,  $45 \times 4 = 180$  minutes  
 $\therefore 3 \frac{1}{2}$  hrs. It is east of Durban so it is +ve.

Similarly, and Mombasa. Time is the same for both the on  $30^{\circ}$  E. longitude.

**Question 6:** (i) Name two similarities that occur south of the equator on the west coasts of South America and Africa.

(ii) Name two regions in Europe that are similar to two regions of Australia.

*Australia*

*Africa*

**Answer:** (i) Atacama - Kalahari Deserts.  
 Central Chile Cape Town. Med. regions.

<i>Europe—</i>	<i>Australia—</i>
(b) Med. region— Steppes	S. W. Australia— Murray } Darling. }
	Temperate grassland.

**Question 7** State in the case of the following names what kind of raw material is the place of origin (e.g.—steel, cotton, paper, etc.)

**Answer**—Cotton—Raw material (e.g., of

Steel—	Pig iron—Industrial nation of U.S.A. and
Cotton—	Oil seeds—S. E. Asia France
Paper—	Wood pulp—N. America and Australia

**Question 8** From the names given below select one example of each of the following four types of towns—(a) port—(b) a port town, (c) a river port, (d) a inland port—Johannesburg, S. Africa; Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, South Africa; Lahore, Amritsar, Kharar.

**Answer**—(a) port—Southampton.

- (b) port—Copenhagen.
- (c) river port—Calcutta.
- (d) inland port—Lahore.

**Question 9** Some of the following statements are true and some are false. Head each statement. If you think it is true put "yes" on the answer page. If you think it is false put "no". If you do not know put a dash. A dash will be regarded as *not true* as *every bit of it is true*—

a) The Amazon basin is a well populated and well-developed area.

b) The North China plains support a dense population and yet the growing of rice is difficult.

c) Very similar climatic conditions to the hot monsoon parts of Asia are the coast lands of N and N.E. Australia, except that the rainy season occurs during the dry season of summer.

*f*) In the Alps above the mixed coniferous forests there are no more lands for cattle and goat.

*e*) The Damodar valley coalfield extends into Bengal and most of the coal raised is exported from Calcutta to C. China and N. W. A.

*f*) Amongst the densely populated areas of India are the coastal plain of the Ganges and the forested hills of Assam and Burma.

*g*) The northern boundary of the Madras Presidency reaches Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Bombay Presidency, and Hyderabad S. C.

**Answer** (i) No, (ii) No, (iii) Yes, (iv) Yes, (v) Yes  
(vi) No, (vii) Yes.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Public Examination 1935

GEOGRAPHY (G.R. UP-A)

TIME—One Hour

Marks,

N.B.—All questions to be answered.

**Question 1** Write down on your answer paper the names of rivers, mountain ranges, islands, if possible, and islands given on the accompanying map. 10

**Answer** Rivers (marked) The Mississippi, Yukon, Colorado, Saskatchewan, St. Lawrence, Amazon, Orinoco, Paraguay, Paraná, Uruguay

Mountains (marked) The Rockies, Cascade Range—Sierra Nevada, Sierra Madre, Andes, Andes

Gulf—(marked) Mexico, California, St. Lawrence, Hudson Bay

Lakes—(marked) Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Eri, Ontario, T. naca

Towns—(marked) Halifax, Quebec, Ottawa, San Francisco, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Para—Lima, Rio de Janeiro—Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Lima.

*Peninsulas*—Labrador—Florida—Yucatan—California  
—Alaska

*Islands*—New Foundland, Cuba, Haiti, Tierra del Fuego, Falkland Isles.

**Question 2** On the accompanying map show  
the following:—

4

- (a) A region of prevailing westerly winds.
- (b) A warm current.
- (c) A belt of coniferous forests.
- (d) A route from New York to Valparaiso.

**Answer** —(a) South of the Tropic of Capricorn

(b) 1 North Pacific drift (on the West coast of N America.)

2 Gulf Stream (along the S. half of the E. coast of U.S.A.)

3 Brazilian current (E. Coast of Brazil)

4 Coniferous forest in N. America south of the Tundra (N. Canada.)

(d) Route from New York to Valparaiso, via Cape Horn to Rio de Janeiro—N. Bermuda—also to New York

**Question 3** —Give one word for each of the following definitions

4

(a) A strip of country that is sunk down as the result of parallel faults or banks in the land due to pressure or tension.

(b) A line on the globe drawn parallel to the equator (not n. or s.)

(c) Climate of Eurasia in the middle of the continent in the temperate zones.

(d) A mass of snow and ice which moves slowly down the slope of a mountain, and from the lower end of which a stream is formed by the melting of it.

(e) A well formed by boring through impervious rocks, the water being forced up by pressure caused by the weight of the water standing at a higher level.

(f) A land into which people of another country go and settle down permanently.

(g) The area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

(h) A shallow bed of the sea adjoining the coast of a land, sloping towards the deeper sea beyond.

**Answer** - a Rift Valley, b The Tropic of Cancer, c Steppes, d Glacier e Artes as well, f Gouney, g Basin, h Continental Shelf.

**Question 4** The monthly rainfall figures for three places in India A, B, and C—are given below. State in what region you would expect each of these places to be situated.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
A	1	0	0	0.1	0.5	18.5
B	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
C	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	2.0
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A	25.2	14.2	10.9	1.5	0.5	0.1
B	7.2	7.7	0.2	0	0.1	0.2
C	1.8	4.7	4.8	10.9	13.0	5.3

**Answer** - A = In the region of Summer monsoon (Bengal or Burma).

B = Rain shadow region.

C = South of Madras winter rain. N.E. Monsoon.

**Question 5** (a) When it is midday in New Orleans, what will be the time in (i) Denver, (ii) Philadelphia and (iii) St. Louis? (Use the accompanying map to help you to calculate.)

2

(b) What will be the local time at Madras (80° 15'E) at the same time?

		Longitude	Time
<b>Answer</b>	a. New Orleans	90° W	12 Noon.
	Denver	105° W	11 a.m.
	Philadelphia	75° W	1 p.m.

St. Louis      90° W      12 Noon.

(b) Madras      80° 15' E      11:21 p.m.

**Question 6** — Write down in your answer book the names of the following regions or countries  
Peru, Brazil, Malaya, Denmark, Switzerland,  
Eastern U.S., Transvaal, Assam. 4

For each name write one of the following occupations — what you would expect to find carried on there — Gold mining, tea-growing, tourist industry, wood-pulp making, dairy farming, rubber growing, wheat, sugar, cotton-growing.

Answer			Wheat-farming.
		Brazil	Coffee-growing
		Malaya	Rubber-growing
		Denmark	Dairy-farm ag
		Switzerland	Tourist industry.
		Eastern Canada	Wood-pulp, milling.
		Transvaal	Gold mining
		Assam	Tea-growing

**Question 7** — From the towns given below select the best x, y or z of each of the following types of towns  
 (a) A sea-port      (b) A lake port, (c) A river port, (d) A  
 position of power      Munich, Francherry, Melville,  
 Muscaton, Hankow, Oxford, Chicago, Stret,

Answer	(a) A Sea-port	Melbourne.
	(b) A lake port	Chicago.
	(c) A river port	Hankow
	(d) A political capital	Moscow.

**Question 8** — Write down in your answer book eight words that would fit each of the gaps left in the following paragraph — 2

Rainfall is very (1) — distributed in the different parts of India and in the different (2) — several parts of the country such as the lower (3) — basin, the (4) — Ganges region, the Deccan (5) —, and parts of Madras

receive insufficient rain— which has therefore to be (7)— by artificial methods of water supply caused if good crops are to be grown.

**Answer** 1=Unevenly      2=surface  
 3=Igneous      4=upper  
 5=plateau      6=rain.  
 7=supplemented      8=irrigation

**Question 7** Some of the following statements are true and some are false. Read each carefully. If you think it is true put 'yes' on the question mark; if you think it is false put 'no'. If you do not know put a dot (.) over the question mark. Before you start unless otherwise directed.

(a) There is a very dense population in the East. People tend to settle in towns helped by railways.

(b) The old and new forms of energy come from the sun— mostly by wind-power by means of windmills.

	True	False	Don't know
John Brown	is a well-known author		
Mount Fuji	is the highest mountain in Japan		
sunrise	comes from the sun		
Food for the body	comes from the sun		
of which	comes from the sun		
Its development	depends on the sun		
so we can	live without the sun		
heavy	things fall to the ground		
The	water falls from the sky		
India	is the largest country in Asia		
most of it	is covered with desert land		
How	deserts are formed		
the	desert is formed by the wind		
being	by the wind, it is not caused by the sun		

of the monsoon. So it is grown on the leeward slopes of the Western Ghats in Mysore, Coorg, Nilgiris, &c.

**Answer** — (a) Yes, (b) No, (c) Yes, (d) Yes, (e) No, (f) No, (g) Yes.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

**Public Examination 1936**

**GEOGRAPHY (GROUP A)**

TIME—One HOUR

Marks,

**N.B.** All questions should be answered.

**Question 1** Write down in your answer book, in a vertical column, the numbers 1 to 16 in order, and opposite to each write the name of the river, island, town, seaport, island set, lake, natural region, mountain, plateau, climate, vegetation zone, or engineer ing work marked with the corresponding number on the map provided. 8

See map on page 125.

**Answer** — 1 The Caspian Sea, 2 Cairo, 3 The Japan current or Kuro Shio, 4 Yangtze Kiang, 5 Istanbul, 6 Madrasnegar, 7 Desert (Karakum), 8 The Danube, 9 Sydney, 10 Leningrad, 11 San Francisco, 12 Andean mountain regions, 13 The Appalachian region, 14 The Panama Canal, 15 Tropical or Hot wet forests, 16 Lake Erie.

**Question 2** — Mark on the map provided 6

(a) A route to New Zealand from London,

(b) Singapore,

(c) Yokohama,

(d) The region of densest population in India,

(e) One of the trans continental railways of North America,

(f) The air route to India from London.

Write against each the number given to it in the question.



**Answer** to Col. 5  
via P. m. a. 40) New Zealand to Melbourne—Freeman-  
Aden—Suez—Marseilles—Paris—London or  
across West Indies and then to New York.

### (d) The *sawtooth* valley

The Canadian Pacific railway -St. John, Montreal,  
etc., etc., etc., Vancouver and back again over

The Canadian National Railway, Montreal, New  
Brunswick and the Atlantic, the N. Y. to Battisboro,  
S.C., and the State Paper, 1893.

Analisis Pengembangan

→ B      B → A      A → P      Good

**Question 3** The continuous lines of the Andromeda nebula are measured at a wavelength of 150 nm. At one of the edges of the nebula and 1000 km away from the center, the intensity of the light is  $I_0$ . What is the intensity of the light at a distance of 100 km from the center?

--

**Answer:**—(a) More, (b) Less, (c) Less, (d) Less, (e) More, (f) More.

**Question 5:**—Write down the following in the order that they would be experienced when travelling from the North Pole to the Equator:—(a) North-east Trade Winds, (b) the Doldrums, (c) the Calms of Cancer, (d) the Westerlies.

**Answer:**—1. The Westerlies, 2. The Calms of Cancer  
3. N.E. Trades, 4. The Doldrums

**Question 6:**—The two following diagrams represent the exports from Bombay and Madras. Write down four differences between the exports from these two towns which can be learnt from these two diagrams:—

*The exports of Bombay.*

Raw Cotton.	Cotton Goods.	Cotton Seeds.	Linseed.	Groundnut.	Wool.	Hides, Skins, Leather.	Others.

*The exports of Madras.*

Leather.	Skins.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Goods.	Ground-nuts.	Others.

**Answer:**—1. The exports of Bombay are much greater than those of Madras.

2. Cotton comes first among the exports in Bombay.
3. Leather and skins take the first place in Madras.
4. Wool and linseed are absent in Madras.

**Question 7:**—Write the following in your answer-book:—Capetown; North-west Australia; the dry belt of Burmah; Northern Siberia; South Wales; Persia; Saar Basin; North-western Europe.

Opposite to these names write the most appropriate of the following statements :—An unproductive region. An area of cool temperate deciduous forests. Has a Mediterranean climate. A land of temperate deserts. A monsoon region. An industrial area. A mining district. An oil producing region.

**Answer :**—Cape Town—Mediterranean climate

N. W. Australia—A monsoon region.

The dry belt of Burma—Oil producing region.

Northern Siberia—Unproductive region.

South Wales—A mining district.

Persia—A land of temperate deserts.

Saar basin—An industrial area.

N. E. Europe—cool Temperate deciduous forest.

**Question 8**—Some of the following statements are true and some are false.

Write the letter given to each statement in your answer-book and put yes or no against it according to whether you think the statement is true or false.

No statement is to be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true.

(a) The Nile flows up to the Mediterranean.

(b) When it is 4 p.m. in London it will be 6 a.m. in New York (long.  $74^{\circ}$  W.).

(c) There is the same general arrangement of ocean currents in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the north of the Indian Ocean.

(d) Rivers which flow in a meandering course across a plain, deposit sandbanks in some places and actively wash away their banks in others.

(e) Cotton fabrics are woven in Bombay and Madras, silk goods are made in Bengal and Mysore, and woollen goods in Kashmir and the Central Provinces of India.

(f) The sun shines vertically over the tropic of Cancer and the wind systems of the world have moved

to the south during July and so only the northern part of Europe is under the influence of the Westerlies.

**Answer :—(a) No, (b) No, (c) No, (d) Yes, (e) No, (f) No.**

**Question 9** :—Write down in your answer-book the number beside the blanks in the three following statements. Against each number write the word which will fill each of the gaps correctly :—

(a) Just as in Asia there is a central knot of mountains, so also is there a central knot in Europe. The knot in Europe is formed by the 1—. These mountains form a short curve from 2— to 3—.

(c) The continent of 4— is a great tableland not quite as high as the Deccan with ranges of mountains rising from it.

(c) Nearly the whole of India south of the great plain of Hindustan is occupied by a 5—. The western side is the 6— and the surface slopes down towards the 7—. The highlands on its western margin are known as 8—.

**Answer :—1—Alps,**

2—Greece or West, South West.

3—the Adriatic Sea or East, North East.

4—Africa or Australia.

5—Plateau or tableland.

6—Higher.

7—East.

8—The Western Ghats.



